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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

July 23-27, 1973

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中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5419-5423
July 23-27, 1973

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 23, 1973 No. 5419

****
* NATIONAL *
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WUHAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

Thoroughly Criticize Revisionism and Rectify the Style of Work, Seriously Implement Policies and Develop the Excellent Situation

- The broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company are high in spirit and firm in determination, the revolutionary scene of unity and action is seen everywhere, and there is a vigorous development of the revolution and production in the whole company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 8, 1973)

(NCNA Wuhan, July 7, 1973) Taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, the Party committee of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company has boldly mobilized the masses, deeply criticized the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, conscientiously implemented the policies of the Party, mobilized the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians and pushed forward the vigorous development of the revolution and production in the whole company.

From January to June this year, the output of pig iron, steel, steel billet, rolled steel, steel plate, coke and sintered ore severally showed increases from 1.58 percent to 47.58 percent over the corresponding period last year. The production volume of pig iron, steel billet, rolled steel, steel plate and sintered ore has already fulfilled more than half of the target set for the whole year. At present, no matter whether in the mine or the workshop, whether in front of the steel smelting furnace or by the side of the steel rolling mill, the broad masses are high in spirit and firm in determination and there appears everywhere a revolutionary scene of unity and action with the cadres and people united as one from top to bottom in common effort.

The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company is a large-scale iron and steel complex built with the personal approval of the great leader Chairman Mao. In the great leap forward in 1958, when the Wuhan No. 1 blast furnace was first put on stream, Chairman Mao again made a personal inspection which greatly stimulated the broad masses of cadres and workers. For more than ten years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers of Wuhan Steel, by fully bringing socialist activism and creativity into play, made contributions for the development of China's steel industry. However, because of interference and sabotage from the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the revolution and production in Wuhan Steel has also been affected to some extent.

In the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, Party committees at various levels in Wuhan Steel, by looking back over the realities of the struggle between the two lines in the enterprise itself, realized more profoundly that whenever the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao was implemented and the activism of the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel was fully brought into play, the situation of the revolution would be excellent and there would also be a greater degree of growth in the iron and steel output. Whenever the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao was interfered with and sabotaged by the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the socialist activism of the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel would suffer and the iron and steel output would fall. By means of looking back over and summing up the experience of the struggle between the two lines, the consciousness of the broad masses of workers in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was greatly enhanced.

The Party committee of the Wuhan Steel was of the opinion that in order to transform the outlook of Wuhan Steel and rapidly develop iron and steel production, it would be necessary to criticize deeply the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, implement the various proletarian policies of Chairman Mao, bring all positive factors into play and unite with all the forces that could be united with. If the socialist activism of the broad masses could not be brought into full play, it would be meaningless to talk about wholeheartedly relying on the working people to run the enterprise properly.

In line with Chairman Mao's series of directives on the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and armed with the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism and the line of unity for victory of the "9th Congress," the Party committee of the Wuhan Steel has since August last year mobilized the broad masses of workers to make deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and to criticize vigorously the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their criminal acts in fomenting bourgeois factionalism and splitting the ranks of the working class. In the course of making mass criticism, some workers of the plant also specially conducted social investigations. They used the facts that some workers' families broke up with their members dead or scattered due to persecution by Kuomintang reactionaries before the liberation and that they led a happy life as masters of their own home after the liberation to set in contrast the old and the new, and denounced the criminal acts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in vilifying the excellent situation and attacking the socialist system in order

to arouse further the unrivalled love of the broad masses of workers for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and their intense hatred for swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of workers deeply realized that no matter what crafty practice or tricks the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type resorted to, their sinister object was to change the basic line and policies of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. They declared: "The more we criticize, the greater our drive and the clearer the line. We must ascribe all our grievances and misfortunes to swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and unite together against the common foe. Unity is the fundamental guarantee for the implementation of the line, and only by properly promoting revolutionary unity could Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies be better implemented and the dictatorship of the proletariat be consolidated."

The broad masses of workers of the repair team of the metallurgical furnace plant and the open-hearth section of the steel smelting plant, through the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, close coordination and fighting in unity, have brought about an altogether new spiritual outlook. At present, the furnace repair workers have on their own initiative set up a system of working by shifts to stand watch day and night by the side of the furnace, raised unremittingly the quality of furnace repairing and created favorable conditions for refining more and steel of better quality. The steel smelting workers actively work in coordination to help the furnace repair workers think of ideas and ways to overcome the technical barriers, extend the life-span of the furnace and raised the level of production. The workers of the blooming mill put forward the battle call, "Guarantee steel output at the higher level and the output of steel products at the lower level," kept the difficult work for themselves and left lighter work to others. They worked in close coordination with the large-scale rolling mills and steel plate rolling mills, devised all ways and means to meet their production needs and energetically propelled production in steel smelting and steel rolling in the first half of the year.

During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of Wuhan Steel organized the workers to study Party policies as well as Chairman Mao's directives on correctly distinguishing and handling contradictions between the enemies and ourselves as well as contradictions among the people, so that the broad masses could understand more thoroughly that the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is the main root that confuses the two different types of contradictions of different nature and undermines unity among the working people; and that the implementation of Party policies is essential to implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the guarantee for uniting over 95 percent of the cadres and the people, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing the excellent situation, and hence translating the implementation of Party policies into the conscious action of the broad masses.

In line with Chairman Mao's policy "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, treat the illness to save the patient," Party committees at various levels adopted the standpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to draw in a down-to-earth manner conclusions on cadres and technicians who made mistakes. They made rational arrangements for their employment organizationally, fully trusted them politically and patiently helped and educated them ideologically. Since August last year, work had been properly readjusted and suitably rearranged for over 97 percent of the cadres and engineering and technical personnel in various plants and mines under the company from the departmental level upward whose work had not been properly arranged in the past. Meanwhile, a number of old workers who had high political awareness and practical experience and were full of drive had also been promoted to reinforce the leading bodies at various levels and the systems in command of production.

The Party committee of Wuhan Steel is of the opinion that in order to grasp the policies of the Party properly, it is necessary to have faith in the masses, rely on the masses and adopt the leadership method of "from the masses to the masses." Because of that, in the process of implementing the policies of the Party, the responsible comrades of the Party committee persisted in going amidst the masses and factories and mines to conduct investigations and studies. They had gone at different times to eight plants under the four systems of mining, smelting, steel rolling and machinery repairing to conduct investigations and studies on the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and the implementation of Party policies, and together with the cadres and the masses of these factories and mines, solve problems one by one, unit by unit, individual by individual.

In the course of implementing the policies of the Party, Party committees at various levels in Wuhan Steel also adopted the methods of conducting study classes, symposiums, and family visits and conversation with individual persons to carry out thoroughgoing and meticulous ideological and political work so that the policies of the Party could not only be implemented organizationally but also take root ideologically. Responsible members of Party organizations at various levels in the Tayeh Iron Mine had gone at different times to chat with more than 200 cadres, technicians and workers, and they chatted with some of them many times.

The further implementation of the policies of the Party has greatly mobilized the socialist activism of the broad masses of cadres, technicians and workers of Wuhan Steel. Not long after a former deputy secretary to the Party committee of the steel plate rolling mill became secretary to the Party committee he changed his former style of alienating himself from the masses. He summed up the lessons and experiences together with the comrades who had made mistakes, propagated enthusiastically Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, seriously made a dissection of himself and humbly listened to the views of comrades who had opposed him in the past. By taking his meals and living in the mill, he regularly chatted with the workers in front of the furnace or by the side of a machine to acquaint himself with production and to organize production. The workers had a high opinion of him.

In the course of implementing policies an engineer took up leadership work at the technical department. He was resolved to take the road of integrating himself with the workers and peasants and become an intellectual welcomed by the people. He performed manual labor in the squad, carefully investigated the process of rolling more than 20,000 tons of steel plate together with the working people, and gathered together a large amount of first-hand data, thus finding out the scientific basis for improving the quality of steel plate and enabling reduction rate of steel billet to be lowered from the 2.8 percent in the past to 0.74 percent. Because the revolutionary activism of the cadres and masses had been aroused, the steel plate rolling mill quickly changed its backward aspect. Since the beginning of this year, the production target has been fulfilled every month, and the target for the first half of the year in the whole mill has already been fulfilled 21 days ahead of schedule.

In the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of the general machinery plant, seriously studied the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, criticized vigorously the "theory of genius," "heroes are the makers of history" and other reactionary fallacies advertised by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, established the thought of relying on the working class wholeheartedly, and mobilized the people to develop technical innovations around the weak links and key problems in production. In the past year, the whole plant realized more than 120 items of major technical innovations, and popularized more than 270 types of new technology, new techniques and new tools. Since the beginning of this year, it has overfulfilled its production tasks every month. The Party committee of the iron smelting mill, by relying on the masses and developing democracy in technology, summed up the lesson learned from the inability to fulfill the target plan last year. Since this year, the output of pig iron has kept on rising, and from January to June, shown an increase of 13.37 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The quality of pig iron has kept on improving, and the average consumption of coke per ton of pig iron has also shown a marked decrease compared with the corresponding period of last year.

* * *

Central China Steel Complex Advances in Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 10, 1973)

central china's wuhan iron and steel company has made great headway in revolution and production, thanks to the mass criticism of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and the carrying out of party policies.

the company topped its half-yearly production plan for pig iron, billets, rolled steel and sintered ore. steel and coke output also increased in the first six months of this year compared with the same 1972 period.

the wuhan iron and steel company is one of china's largest enterprises set up with the approval of the great leader chairman mao. when it produced its first tap of iron during the great leap forward in 1958, chairman mao inspected the company and this has since encouraged the workers to go ahead with great enthusiasm for socialism. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, they have done their part for china's iron and steel industry.

taking the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and the specific line of unity for victory laid down by the party's ninth national congress as a weapon, the workers have sharply criticized the ultra-right revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, their criminal attempt to split the ranks of workers and their slander against the socialist system. many workers recounted their sufferings before liberation and their present happy life. this filled the workers with love for chairman mao's revolutionary line and the socialist system and bitter hatred for liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they expressed their feeling in this way: "we must unite against the enemy. only when we are closely united can we implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in a still better way and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the company party committee organized the workers to study party policies and chairman mao's instructions on correctly handling the two different types of contradictions -- those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people themselves. the workers condemned the attempts of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers to undermine the unity of the working class by confusing the two types of contradictions. they came to know how important it is to implement the party's policies correctly for uniting over 95 percent of the cadres and the masses and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

veteran cadres and technicians are playing an important role in the company and a number of energetic and experienced workers with high political consciousness have been promoted to leading posts at various levels.

rising enthusiasm of the cadres and workers led to increased production. the steel plate rolling mill overfulfilled its production plan every month this year. its half-yearly target was fulfilled 21 days ahead of schedule. the iron smelting plant increased its pig iron output by 13.37 per cent in the first six months of this year as compared with the same 1972 period. quality improved. the consumption of coke for a ton of pig iron fell sharply.

PARTY LEADERSHIP

Party Committee of Tsinghai Petroleum Administration Bureau Conscientiously Carry Out Democratic Centralism To Improve Party Unity and Strengthen Party Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 9, 1973)

(NCNA Sinning, July 8, 1973) By implementing conscientiously the Party system of democratic centralism, the Party committee of the Tsinghai Petroleum Administration Bureau has done a good job in uniting the "squad members" of the Party committee and leading the staff members and workers of the whole bureau to forge ahead unremittingly with vitality and vigor along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Tsinghai Petroleum Administration Bureau is one of the advanced units in learning from Tach'ing in industry in Tsinghai Province. Among the members of the Party committee of this bureau, half are Party members from the working people, and the remainder are mostly old cadres who have gone through a long period of tempering in revolutionary struggles. Through in-depth criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and conscientious reading and study, they have further raised their awareness of the class struggle and struggle in line. They know through practice that only by conscientiously implementing the system of democratic centralism and properly uniting the "squad members" could Party leadership be strengthened and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies be better implemented. Because of this, all important problems encountered by the Party committee of the bureau in leadership work are collectively discussed by the Party committee.

On one occasion, when the Party committee of the bureau was discussing the implementation of the policy of the Party toward intellectuals, some comrades were of the opinion that this policy had been "more or less" implemented. Based on Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent," several principal leading comrades of the Party committee insisted that the Party committee should do meticulous work in the implementation of Party policies and should never be satisfied with results already achieved. Because of the conscientious implementation of the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals, the activism of the engineering and technical personnel was brought into play.

Owing to a greater dip in the strata and the improper measures adopted in drilling, the shaft of the well of a new oilfield of this bureau became inclined, thus affecting the progress and quality of drilling. Shen Fu-ch'üan, the senior well-drilling engineer, led a technical research group to collect over 25,000 primary data with the active assistance of the working people. He made a comprehensive analysis of well-boring, referred to the relevant data of a number of oil wells in China and other countries, and finally brought forth an effective measure for preventing inclination in the well. This enabled the eleven wells which began drilling in May this year to set the highest record in the rate of drilling in recent years, thus greatly stepping up the rate of prospecting and improving quality.

In the course of implementing the Party system of democratic centralism, the Party committee of the Tsinghai Petroleum Administration Bureau also paid attention to listen to different kinds of view and maintained the practice of "rule by the voice of the many" and not "rule by the voice of one man alone." At the beginning of this year, when the Party committee of the bureau was discussing the policy of making geological prospecting for oil in Lenghu oilfield, some comrades, based on the fact that oil and natural gas often gathered at the stratigraphical faults, suggested concentrating drilling machines on such belts to carry out prospecting. The majority of the comrades also subscribed to this line of thought. At that time, Chang Chün-k'uei, deputy secretary in charge of production, said: "Taking into consideration the prospecting policy, most of the drilling machines should be concentrated on such belts, but for the time being, conditions are still not ripe for making such a concentration right away. Besides, most of the drilling machines originally allocated elsewhere have already commenced drilling, and have done a great deal of work and accumulated a great deal of data." Consequently, he advocated that before conditions were ripe, everything possible should be done to finish properly the drilling work already allocated. The Party committee seriously discussed the matter, felt that the view of Chang Chün-k'uei was based on reality, and adopted his suggestion. The result of prospecting carried out in the first half of the year further ascertained the condition of subterranean resources in a part of Lenghu district. The area of the oilfield and the oil reserve were thus enlarged. This enabled some of the wells which had suspended production in the past to become productive well again, and oil output was increased.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Inner-Party criticism is a weapon for strengthening Party organization and increasing its fighting capacity," the Party committee of the Tsinghai Petroleum Administration Bureau regularly practiced, by means of such methods as democratic life meetings and person-to-person talks, serious criticism and self-criticism, and waged active ideological struggle. This enabled the "squad members" to keep on improving revolutionary unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Owing to the conscientious implementation of democratic centralism by the Party committee of the Tsinghai Petroleum Administration Bureau, the collective leadership of the Party is guaranteed and the activism of the Party committee members as well as the functions of various Party committee members have been brought into full play. Last year, a Party committee member in charge of logistics work, after centralizing the views of cadres of the logistics department, made a proposal to the Party committee for procuring materials locally and operating small-scale factories to serve production and livelihood. After due discussion, the Party committee adopted this proposal and made the appropriate decision to entrust the matter to this committee member. This Party committee member led the workers and family dependents of the logistics department to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and by procuring material locally and making do with simple and crude equipment, they set up at different times more than ten small factories and plants for the production of cement, carbide, acid, fiber board, brick, lime, soya sauce and noodle to solve in part of the production and livelihood needs. They were praised by the workers.

* * *

T'UNGCHI UNIVERSITY

T'ungchi University Persists in Running School with the Door Open, Reaps Good Results Through Conducting Teaching in Conjunction with Typical Engineering Projects

- The students are better able to master theoretical knowledge and also apply such knowledge in the study and solution of actual problems so as to make school education keep close ties with social production and serve socialist construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 9, 1973)

(NCNA Shanghai, July 8, 1973) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "uniting theory and practice," T'ungchi University in Shanghai has persisted in running school with the door open. It mainly adopts the method of linking up the school with factories, conducts teaching in conjunction with typical projects, typical products and scientific research projects, and strives to enable the students to study through the practice of struggle, thus effectively raising their ability to analyze and solve problems.

T'ungchi University is a comprehensive engineering university with civil engineering and architectural engineering as major courses. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, the teachers and students of the architectural faculty and the architectural engineering faculty of this university organized in 1967 a "May 7" commune with relevant civil, architectural, designing and construction units in Shanghai. They went to construction worksites, and by taking part in practical activities as they conducted and attended theoretical classes, they obtained very good results in teaching and study. Following this, the five faculties of underground construction, electro-mechanical engineering, hydraulic heating, road and bridges and building construction materials also popularized one by one the experience of the "May 7" commune.

After the school is run with the door open, the students have been able to study in a more lively and vigorous manner, master theoretical knowledge better and also apply such knowledge in the study and solution of actual problems. Last summer, when a 3rd year student of the building construction specialty returned to his former factory during the holidays, he voluntarily assumed the task of designing the civil engineering project for the extension of the electric furnace workshop in the plant, and within a period of 20 days, he independently designed the plane of the workshop, the foundation of the electric furnace installation, the structure of the 3-meter and 9-meter platforms, the structure of the composite structural steel column, and the structural reinforcement of the reinforced concrete floor and cross pieces. At present, this project has already been completed. When a technician in this factory saw this, he remarked emotionally, "In the past after studying for five years in a university, the graduates invariably were afraid even of taking up a design task. Now, after only a year and more of study, the worker-peasant-soldier students are able to work independently. This really is no simple matter."

In the past two years this school completed a number of assignments for designing, constructing and studying engineering, product and scientific research projects in conjunction with teaching. Among them were 21 projects involving various types of technology and civil engineering for industrial buildings and the design and construction of highways, railways, and bridges; 30 projects involving the design and construction of various types of houses and buildings with nearly 60,000 square meters of building areas; the manufacture or installation of over 170 units of machinery and equipment of various types; the study and trial-manufacture of a large number of new machines, new technology and new techniques. Conducting teaching in conjunction with typical engineering projects has established close ties between school education and social production and also played a direct role in serving socialist construction.

The different faculties of T'ungchi University spend about one-third of their time on organizing the teachers and students to take part directly in practical activities in plants and at worksites. According to their own characteristics, some specialized courses have also turned the factories operated by the school and the laboratories into auxiliary bases for teaching. In line with the demands of teaching, they have selected typical projects, typical products or scientific research projects of a class nature and organized the students to carry out designing, construction or study. The teachers properly conducted theoretical class in conjunction with actual problems and helped the students to sum up theoretically the gains acquired through practice. Last year, in conjunction with teaching such courses as water supply and engineering structure, over 50 teachers and students in the 3rd year class of the specialty in water supply and disposal of the hydraulic heating department designed a water supply unit. In designing the valveless filter beds, the students visited more than 20 water supply works to acquaint themselves with the waste of water invariably caused by the elimination of sedimentation in some of the valveless filter beds due to the absence of automatic installation for controlling the water intake. In light of the problem, the students proposed several draft designs that could automatically control the water intake of the filter beds and a heated debate ensued. By means of making analysis and comparison, they finally decided to adopt the siphon principle in the design of the automatic installation for controlling water intake. The teachers conscientiously organized the teaching of theory in conjunction with this design, and also invited workers with experience to give lectures. The students learned theoretical knowledge in a lively and vigorous manner and applied it to guide practice. After repeating more than 20 experiments, they finally succeeded in designing a valveless filter bed capable of automatically regulating the water intake and won the praise of the plant.

Based on the demands of teaching, T'ungchi University has, when selecting typical projects, typical products or scientific research projects, paid attention to the connections between the various projects, and strived to make the preceding project serve as a preparation for the subsequent project and the subsequent project a continuation and improvement of the preceding project. The theoretical level of the students and their ability to solve actual problems were gradually improved and deepened. In the building construction specialty of the "May 7" commune, there is a squad of old workers with an

average of 14 years of work experience. After studying a part of the contents of elementary mathematics, drawing, surveying, statics and material mechanics, they began to conduct teaching in conjunction with the designing of a simpler type of dormitory. Upon the completion of the design, they on the one hand took part in the construction of this typical project, and on the other hand, summed up and exchanged the gains acquired from the design, carried out a phase of theoretical teaching and mastered the method for designing and computing this type of houses.

Later, they again conducted teaching in conjunction with the designing of a house. The design demand of this house was to design as many rooms as possible under the premise of not reducing the area of the rooms or increasing the capital. Based on this demand, by means of repeated study they advanced a draft design for a type of longitudinal load bearing structure. As a result, this required less walling materials compared to the lateral load bearing structure, and added six rooms. By means of such design and teaching, they further learned many basic principles in such fields as architectural designing, structural designing and technical and economical analysis. After that, this class again selected a tall factory building more difficult than the two previous designs, and conducted teaching in conjunction with designing and construction, and enabled everybody to raise further the theoretical level and ability to solve actual problems. The students of the old workers' squad said with deep conviction, "The several typical projects designed proved to be harder and harder each time, but the gain was also greater each time. We have joined up the book knowledge already acquired like the links of a chain."

The practice of T'ungchi University in running the school with the door open has proved that the proper handling of the relations of cooperation with the units linked up is an important guarantee to the success of the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research. When organizing the teachers and students to go to factories and worksites, they paid attention to guarding against the tendency of "I am the boss" and laying one-sided emphasis on subordinating the production units to the demands of teaching. At the same time, they also guarded against the tendency to "substitut study with labor" and simply to take part in production labor in departure from the demands of teaching. The engineering mechanics specialty of the electro-mechanical faculty took a factory in Shanghai as a permanent teaching base outside the school and regularly organized the teachers and students to go there for production practice. On one occasion, when the teachers and students conducted teaching and study in conjunction with the typical products of this factory, the factory was trial-manufacturing a liquid-pressure earth-moving machine. They accordingly transferred on their own initiative some of the teachers to help the factory fulfill the work of trial-manufacturing this new product, and at the same time, incorporated the structural principle of this set of liquid-pressure earth-moving machine into their teaching materials to enrich the content of teaching. The factory fully supported the educational revolution in the school, and specially transferred workers with practical experience to serve concurrently as teachers and give lessons to the students. With both sides working in coordination with and in support of each other, this is beneficial to the fulfillment of the teaching plan and also gives impetus to the development of production.

In the course of running the school with the door open, T'ungchi University also paid attention to insuring that there was enough time for teaching basic and vocational theories. At the time of teaching theories in the school, the teachers likewise implemented the principle of uniting theory with practice. They made maximum use of the actual problems which the students were already conversant with to make a developmental explanation of theoretical knowledge, and let the students carry out activities such as design exercises and special investigations in conjunction with production practice. This greatly promoted the integration of the teaching of theories in class with production practice, and the students were able to study more actively, gain deeper comprehension, and firmly commit things to memory.

"The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." In the course of running the school with the door open, T'ungchi University paid attention to grasping properly the transformation and reconstruction of the original teaching ranks. Under unified arrangements made by the Party committee, various faculties and specialties methodically organized the teachers to go together with the students deep into the first line of production to conduct teaching and scientific research in conjunction with production realities, and at the same time to take part in specific steeling through labor and in investigation and study, so that they might be re-educated politically and study again vocationally. The school also summed up activities in "being loyal to the educational undertakings of the Party," mobilized the teachers to sum up and exchange teaching experience, cited those comrades who actively made contributions to the revolution in education and hence stimulated and mobilized the revolutionary activism of the teachers. The Party committee paid special attention to educating the teachers in the basic line of the Party in conjunction with the realities of the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of teaching, and organizing them to study seriously the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and make revolutionary mass criticism against the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thus enabling the teachers to distinguish further what was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, what was the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, what was the materialist theory of reflection and what was idealist transcendentalism, and strengthening their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and their resolution in contributing their efforts to the revolution in education.

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COAL INDUSTRY

More Chinese Mines Overfulfill Half-Yearly Production Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1973)

four of china's major coal producing provinces, hopei, shansi, shantung and kirin, report topping the semi-annual production plans.

six per cent more coal was produced in north china's hopei province than in the same 1972 period, and tunnelling rose by a big margin. shansi province, also in north china, completed 53.7 per cent of the year's coal production plan by the end of june, and topped the plan for tunnelling.

the party committee of kailuan, china's leading coal producer, organized the miners at the beginning of this year to study and summarize the history of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the mine. the veteran workers compared their happy life today with the bitter past. at the same time the workers roundly criticized liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for attempting to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. this made the miners more determined to cut more coal for the revolution. they fulfilled 50.9 per cent of this year's coal production plan in the first six months, a 9.9 per cent increase over the same 1972 period. dressed coal and tunnelling also topped the semi-annual plan.

serious efforts to carry out the party's general line for building socialism was another factor behind the achievement. a new record in monthly one-way-tunnelling -- 2,154.3 metres -- was set in may by a team in the kuanti mine in shansi province. this was more than double the team's january record of 1,032.9 metres. the province's coal industry reports a steady rise in the monthly output of the work face . a record of 9,439 tons was set in may, a 12.56 per cent increase over the average 1972 monthly output. ' great efforts by the miners enabled some mines in east china's shantung province to become advanced units.

the shulan mine in northeast china's kirin province went into production not long ago. it fulfilled its coal quota five days ahead of schedule and also completed 141 per cent of the semi-annual tunnelling state plan.

leading cadres of the coal industry departments of these provinces went down to the mines to help improve production. in shantung province, they summed up and popularized advanced methods among the miners while joining them in their work. the first half year's plans were completed ahead of schedule following overfulfilment of plans for three successive years.

GRAIN HARVEST

Hainan Island in South China Reports Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 10, 1973)

south china's hainan island reports a bigger total output and higher per-hectare yield of early rice than in 1972. per-hectare yield in most counties was 20 per cent higher. the people of various nationalities worked hard to overcome drought.

the island had insufficient rain for 100 days starting last spring, and a number of counties and communes were subjected to drought for more than five months.

more than half a million peasants from last winter to spring built more than 530 water conservancy projects, ensuring irrigation for the usual area of 211,000 hectares of early rice fields and expanding the early rice area 8,000 hectares.

an extinct volcanic area noted for its drought in the northwestern part of the island gave a good early rice harvest on 9,000 hectares, thanks to irrigation works. a 1,300-metre-long aqueduct was built across hills with a flow of nine cubic metres per second and a 70-kilometre-long canal dug around mountains to lead water to farmland.

more than 11,000 cadres at the administrative region, county and commune levels went to villages to help carry out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and deepen education in political line among peasants. they also worked with the peasants on experimental plots, seed farms and high-yield fields, and did their part for the good harvest.

Rural Areas Around Peking Report Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

peking's nine rural counties and five outlying districts report a good summer wheat harvest despite a prolonged spring dry spell and strong winds. both total and per-hectare yield surpassed the peak year of 1972. total output was more than 20 per cent above last year's.

when the wheat ripened, the weather changed drastically. constant rainfall made harvesting difficult. more than 600,000 factory and office workers, people's liberation

army commanders and fighters, and teachers and students in the city proper rushed to the countryside to help. they and the commune members raced against time, reaping each plot as soon as the crop there ripened. before that, paddy rice was transplanted and maize seeded between rows of wheat.

the party organizations at all levels in rural peking strengthened leadership over the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and this encouraged the successful all-out effort.

during work-breaks, the commune members and the volunteers from the city gathered in the fields or on the threshing grounds and used marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon to criticize the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in attempting to restore capitalism. the people reviewed the achievements in agriculture won under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. the cadres and commune members said: "we use marxist theory to repudiate revisionism and build socialism in action."

peking had very dry weather three years running and the water table fell sharply. the peasants made great efforts to tap underground water. led by the peking municipal party and revolutionary committees, the counties and communes set up more special well-sinking teams after last year's summer harvest. six thousand and two hundred pump wells have been added since then, equal to one-third of the total. more than 73,000 hectares have been levelled to facilitate irrigation. the 130,000 hectares of wheat were watered one to six times.

tahsing county sank 3,600 pump wells in two years, equal to twice the previous total. there is now one well for every eleven hectares. the 18,600 hectares of wheat fields were all watered at least three times this year. the county's summer harvest totalled 30 per cent more than last year.

the leading cadres at various levels in the rural areas went to the basic units and helped while doing physical labour. only one or two cadres remained in the commune offices at a time to carry out day-to-day work.

the secretary of the shunyi county party committee paid special attention to the management of 200 hectares of wheat fields in six production brigades in order to gain experience. other committee members and commune cadres did likewise. these fields yielded over three tons per hectare and became examples for the rest to follow.

scientific farming was also an important factor ensuring this year's good harvest. advanced experience in growing wheat has been spread throughout the communes.

North China City Reports Good Wheat, Barley Harvest

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 11, 1973)

the outskirts of the north china city of tientsin reported good harvests of wheat and barley despite severe drought. total output was more than 30 per cent higher than in 1972.

wheat and barley acreage accounts for half of the farmland on the outskirts.

people's communes and production brigades there are now growing late autumn crops.

large areas of alkali land had insufficient rain and snow from last autumn through this spring, and many rivers dried up. leading agricultural departments of the tientsin municipality called on the people to work hard and overcome the difficulties.

from last winter through this spring, rural communes undertook a mass campaign to improve alkali soil and sink wells. in all, 2,000 pump wells were bored, 33,000 hectares of alkali land improved and many other wells and ditches dug. this provided irrigation for most of the wheat fields.

the tienmu production brigade during the winter-spring period dug three canals totalling 1,700 metres in length and many ditches, which had been planned to be completed in two years. as a result, 100 hectares of wheat fields yielded 2.9 tons per hectare.

cadres at all levels went to work and make investigations at the grassroots, many of them tending experimental plots with agro-technicians to gain experience and popularize it.

the tientsin municipality also organized industrial departments to support agriculture with manpower, material and techniques. factories turned out more well-sinking machines last year. when the wheat turned green in spring and needed water, more than 6,000 workers went to the countryside to repair diesel engines, motors, and pumps, and 27 factories joined their efforts to produce deep-water pumps.

MOBILE THEATRICAL TROUPE

Mobile Theatrical Troupe on Pamirs

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 10, 1973)

an 18-member mobile troupe composed of people of tajik, uighur, khalkhas and han nationalities on the pamirs plateau, northwest china, is called a "red propaganda team" by the local people. it is the professional theatrical troupe of the tash kurghan tajik autonomous county.

hemmed in by mountains, this autonomous county inhabited by the tajik people is 3,000 metres above sea level. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, the troupe has since its establishment in 1959 performed extensively for the tajik, uighur and khalkhas people in the county. it has toured all people's communes and production brigades as well as army outposts and service stations. nearly all peasants and herdsmen in the county have seen its performances.

wherever they go, the performers work with commune members of various nationalities in the daytime and give performances in the evening. their whole-hearted service to the people is praised by the commune members.

to reach the tatung people's commune over 70 kilometres away from the county seat, the performers had to cross an ice-bound precipice more than 6,000 metres above sea level where the weather fluctuates rapidly. after several days of hard journey, they finally got there and were warmly received by the tajik and uighur commune members. regardless of their fatigue, they performed for the commune members that very evening. staying in the commune for a month, the troupe travelled through all production brigades and production teams of the commune. a 73-year-old tajik herdsman said to the performers: "your troupe is a red propaganda team educated by chairman mao."

basing itself on the moving deeds of hochiamaiti, an old tajik herdsman in the mushihtake people's commune, the troupe recently created a song and dance piece called "desire of an old herdsman." the old herdsman toiled for a herdowner for 20 years in the old society and won emancipation after liberation. he grazes animals with great care and has been commended as a model herdsman every year. as a representative of tajik herdsmen, he had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao in 1969. writers and directors from the troupe went to the mushihtake people's commune to make investigations and learn modestly from hochiamaiti and other herdsmen. they finally created that popular piece.

following chairman mao's revolutonary line on literature and art, the troupe goes into the thick of revolutionary

struggles, studies various aspects of society and learns from workers, peasants and soldiers. they have in the past few years created more than 130 songs, dances and short plays, including "spring on the pamirs", "hearts of the tajik people turn to chairman mao", "armymen and civilians together defend the frontier", "girl shepherds" and "red flowers of tachai blossom all over all the pamirs".

the performers have done their best to raise the level of their performance. learning hard from veterans, the tabor player shamierh can now both compose and play tajik folk music skilfully. he has composed twenty pieces since the beginning of last year. the versatile woman performer shatati is now a leading dancer, a solo singer and an actress. many performers have learned how to sing in minority languages arias from the modern revolutionary peking operas "the red lantern", "shachiapang" and "taking tiger mountain by strategy".

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

China Gives 35,000 Tons of Grain to Drought-Stricken African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1973)

prolonged drought this year has resulted in decreased agricultural production and the death of cattle in six sub-saharan countries -- mauritania, mali, senegal, chad, niger and upper volta.

the governments of these countries have been adopting all kinds of measures to cope with the drought, the most serious in the past 60 years.

the chinese government and people have expressed profound sympathy and concern for the drought-afflicted people. since last april the chinese red cross society has donated 35,000 tons of grain to the six african nations to support their governments and people in the struggle against the natural calamity: mauritania 8,000 tons, mali 8,000 tons, senegal 5,000 tons, chad 4,000 tons, niger 5,000 tons and upper volta 5,000 tons. in addition, a donation of anti-measles vaccine for 1,100,000 people and medicine was given to mali and upper volta.

the shipments of grain for mauritania, mali, senegal and niger are already on the way and those for chad and upper volta will be available shortly.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

"Warmly Celebrate 30th Anniversary of Founding of Albanian People's Army"

- Chieh-fang-chun Pao Editorial -

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1973)

"warmly celebrate 30th anniversary of founding of albanian people's army", a "liberation army daily" editorial, today appears in that paper and the "people's daily". the full text follows:

the heroic albanian people's army has covered a glorious course of struggle during the past 30 years. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army warmly celebrate this glorious festival of the fraternal albanian people's army with profound proletarian feelings and offer a militant salute.

founded by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour, the albanian people's army is a new-type army of the people that has grown stronger in the flames of revolutionary struggle. comrade enver hoxha points out: "our people's army is one of the most important weapons of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the beloved army of the workers and peasants, of all the working masses of our country."

in close unity with the people of the whole country and displaying a dauntless revolutionary spirit, the albanian people's army defeated the italian and german fascist aggressors in the national liberation war for freedom and independence, overthrew reactionary feudal -- bourgeois rule and built up the people's political power, setting an example for oppressed nations of how a small nation can defeat big ones. with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, the albanian people's army has joined the people throughout the country in the great struggle of socialist revolution and construction. it defied brute force, fought courageously and smashed every subversive and disruptive activity by imperialism and social imperialism. it has thus made outstanding contributions to the defence of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of the socialist motherland.

the albanian people's army has made important achievements in deepening the movement for revolutionization in accordance with the fighting programme of the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour and the spirit of the recent fourth plenary session of the sixth party central committee. party leadership and its political-ideological work in the albanian people's army continue to be strengthened; the political consciousness of the commanders and fighters keep rising; and new achievements have been steadily made in military training. there is unity of officers and men, of the army and the people. revolutionary unity and militancy prevail throughout the army.

in accordance with the concept of people's war and proceeding from the concrete conditions of the country, the albanian people's army and the people throughout the country have followed the principles of combining labour and military training in peacetime for needs in wartime, and armed the entire people for preparedness against war. factories and rural areas have been organized into combat collectives; mountains and farmland have been turned into bastions. the heroic "land of eagle" stands rockfirm on the adriatic coast as a stronghold of socialism.

the great victories scored by the albanian people and their army are due to leadership by the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are elated and inspired by the brilliant victories won by their albanian close comrades-in-arms and wholeheartedly wish them still greater victories in their struggle to build and safeguard their socialist motherland exclamation

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao says: "the parties and peoples of china and albania have cemented a profound revolutionary friendship in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism." this friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we treasure this great friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania. we will always unite, fight and advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal albanian people and their army in our common struggle in future.

Anniversary of Albanian People's Army Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1973)

qazim kapisyzi, military attache of the albanian embassy in peking, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, attended on invitation.

present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy, theohar fundo, commercial counsellor, and fadil haxhiraj, deputy military attache, and their wives, and other albanian comrades in peking.

speaking of the glorious history of the albanian people's army, comrade kapisyzi said in his speech: "during the most difficult period in our history and in keeping with the development of the national liberation struggle, the party headed by comrade enver hoxha founded the

albanian national liberation army on july 10, 1943. made up of the finest sons and daughters, this army has added a most brilliant page in the annals of the people's struggle in albania." under the leadership of the party and the command of comrade enver hoxha, the army, relying on its own strength, defeated the fascist italian and nazi german armies which attempted to carve up albania as well as the domestic reactionaries, wiped out all the occupationist troops on the albanian soil, and the people's political power was set up. "this marks the beginning of a new historical era, a bright era of socialism," he said.

he went on: "with bitter hatred for these achievements of our party and people, the enemies of socialism have launched all kinds of wild onslaughts against the base of socialism in europe.

"socialist albania has victoriously overcome the dangers from the encirclement, blockade and hostile activities by imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism headed by soviet social-imperialism."

the military attache said: "thanks to the implementation of our party's military line, every part of our motherland is a strong fortification and any inch of the albanian land would be a burial ground for any enemy or allied enemies should they dare to invade."

he said that under the powerful leadership of the party, the albanian people's army today is ever better prepared to respond to the call of the party and the orders from comrade enver hoxha, the supreme commander, and defend the frontiers of the motherland and fulfil with honour the tasks the people and socialism assign it.

the chinese people's liberation army, he said, "today has become a great wall of steel defending the socialist motherland. should imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction or their alliance venture to invade chinese soil, no doubt they will be submerged in a sea of people's war."

comrade kapisyzi expressed the wish that the unbreakable revolutionary militant friendship between the peoples, parties and armies of albania and china would be evergreen.

on behalf of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people, comrade li teh-sheng in his speech extended the warmest festival greetings to the fraternal albanian people's army and the albanian people.

he said: "founded by comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour, the albanian people's army is a new-type army of the people armed with marxism-leninism. it was born in the fire of revolution and has stood every test and grown strong in struggle." in the past 30 years it has traversed a glorious, militant course, he added.

comrade li teh-sheng continued: "together with the people throughout the country and under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great leader comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's army has adhered to marxism-leninism and the road of socialism, upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat, and built the once poverty-stricken and backward albania into a socialist country with modern industry, collectivized agriculture and developing science, culture and education after overcoming many difficulties caused by imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

he said that at present, the fraternal albanian people's army is advancing in big strides along the path of revolutionization in accordance with the teachings of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha. in accordance with the concept of people's war, the albanian people's army and the entire people have been armed and are prepared against war. this has greatly raised the combat strength of the army, strengthened national defence and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, li teh-sheng pointed out.

he said: "the albanian people and the albanian people's army have upheld justice in international affairs. defying brute force, they have firmly opposed the policies of aggression, expansion and war of imperialism and social-imperialism and resolutely supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations in the world. this proletarian internationalism has won respect and admiration from the people of the world."

in conclusion, comrade li teh-sheng highly praised the great friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania which has been founded by chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha. "no force can disrupt this friendship," he declared.

also attending the reception were:

leading members of the general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison chang tsai-chien, hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wang hung-kun, kuang jen-nung, ho teh-ching, yen kuei-yao, wu hsin-chuan, lin pin, wang yao-nan, pieh tsu-hou, li tung-han, hsu shen-chi, chung hui-kun, hua nan and kan mai; and

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries jen yun-chung, li chiang, li ke, huang ching-hsi, yao hsiao-cheng, wu jung-feng, li yu-tang, shih tzu-tsai, ting hsi-lin, hsiang chien, teng kuo-chun, wang ming-hsiu

and yu hung-liang, and leading members of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

the reception was filled with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and the close unity of the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 9, 1973)

the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, in their visit to tirana this morning was warmly welcomed by the albanian comrades.

accompanied by comrade h. cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and other comrades, the chinese delegation first visited the albanian party house museum where they were warmly welcomed by s. bekteshi, member of the presidium of the albanian people's assembly, t. cerova, first secretary of the third region of the tirana district party committee, and inhabitants of the locality. the masses waved the national flags of china and albania and cheered: "enver--mao tsetung exclamation" "friendship is guarantee exclamation"

in the museum the chinese comrades got acquainted with the glorious course of birth and growth of the albanian party of labour which was founded by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha.

at the end of the visit, the museum presented souvenirs to the chinese delegation. comrade hsu hsiang-chien wrote in the visitors' book: "all the victories the albanian people and their army have achieved are the victories of marxism-leninism and the result of the correct leadership of comrade enver hoxha and the party of labour. long live the glorious albanian party of labour exclamation" the chinese comrades had a picture taken with the albanian comrades-in-arms.

then, the chinese comrades, accompanied by comrade s. bekteshi, went to the museum of the national-liberation struggle. at the entrance, they were welcomed by i. prifti, vice-chief of the political department of the people's army and g. koci, first secretary of the first region party committee of the tirana district. manager

of the museum b. haxhihyseni acquainted the chinese friends with the heroic struggle that the albanian people had waged under the leadership of comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour against the italian and german fascists. in the visitors' book comrade hsu hsiang-chien wrote, "a resolute and firm people, a heroic and staunch army, glorious and magnificent achievements exclamation learn from the heroic albanian people exclamation salute to the heroic albanian people's army exclamation"

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua accompanied the delegation on their visit to the two museums.

this afternoon, tsou yen, member of the delegation and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, and other comrades paid a visit to a unit of the people's army in lezhe district. they were warmly welcomed by the leading members of the local government, party and army as well as commanders and fighters of the unit.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 11, 1973)

the chinese military friendship delegation yesterday paid a visit to a unit of the albanian people's army stationed in tirana and was accorded a warm welcome by its commanders and fighters.

the delegation was accompanied by chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army p. dume and vice-foreign minister of albania r. malile.

also present were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

the chinese comrades watched a military exercise by the unit. after the exercise comrade hsu hsiang-chien, leader of the chinese delegation, extended festival greetings to the albanian comrades-in-arms and congratulated them on the success of their exercise. he presented the unit with a silk banner on which were written: "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of china and albania".

the same day, liu tao-sheng, member of the chinese delegation and deputy commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, and tsou yen, member of the chinese delegation and deputy commander of the

p.l.a. air force, respectively visited a naval unit in vlora and an air force unit in berat and were warmly welcomed by the officers and men there.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Lays Wreath at Mausoleum of Martyrs in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 10, 1973)

the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, this morning laid a wreath at the cemetery of martyrs here. it was accompanied by petrit dume, chief of the general staff of the people's army, and ndue marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council. on the ribbon attached to the wreath were inscribed the words: "immortal are the revolutionary martyrs of albania exclamation"

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua also went to the cemetery with the military delegation.

CHINA AND BAHAMAS

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Prime Minister Pindling on Bahamas' Independence

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to lynden o. pindling, prime minister of the commonwealth of the bahamas, congratulating him on the independence of the bahamas and informing him of the chinese government's decision to recognize the commonwealth of the bahamas.

the message reads as follows:

his excellency lynden o. pindling,
prime minister of the commonwealth of the bahamas,

nassau, bahamas

on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of the bahamas, i extend congratulations

to your excellency and the people of the bahamas on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. i wish to take this opportunity to inform your excellency that the chinese government has decided to recognize the commonwealth of the bahamas. may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being exclamation may the friendship between the peoples of china and the bahamas develop continuously exclamation

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, july 10, 1973

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Warmly Welcomed in London

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 9, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china has been warmly welcomed by the british public since its performances began here on july 3.

the troupe has received many baskets of flowers from the spectators. the chinese embassy here has also received a number of congratulatory letters. in a letter of congratulations to ambassador sung chih-kuang, british prime minister edward heath wrote: "the performance was a delight to watch, and i hope that the applause and the favourable notices in the press will convince you of the admiration which all the spectators so obviously felt. we are very glad that the acrobats were able to make this visit to britain."

charles lewsen of the london "times" wrote: "i should never have expected to enjoy watching two hours of acrobatics in a theatre: but this wonderful company could have delighted me for a couple more."

ambassador sung chih-kuang gave a reception today on the visit of the shanghai acrobatic troupe. among the more than 70 british guests present were viscount eccles, paymaster-general (minister responsible for the arts); g.f.n. reddaway, assistant under-secretary of state, and e.v. vines, head of the cultural exchange department, of the foreign and commonwealth office; as well as prominent figures of various circles.

chinese residents in britain gave a grand reception yesterday afternoon to welcome the chinese acrobats who performed for their more than 600 compatriots present on the occasion.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Rangoon for Home

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jul. 9, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by chuang tse-tung wound up its two-week friendly visit to burma and left here for home by plane today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by u gwan shein, director general, u than win and u tun nyun, deputy directors, of the sports and physical education department of burma, u po hto, president of the burmese table tennis association, and burmese table tennis players. chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the chinese table tennis players played their final friendly match with burmese players before more than 3,000 spectators in rangoon on the evening of july 5. the good playing of the burmese and chinese players were warmly applauded time and again.

earlier, the players of the two countries played three friendly matches and made three joint practices. they learned from each other during the practices, and sometimes, they practiced dozens of time for one single action of good playing.

on july 7, the chinese visitors toured pegu, 50 miles northeast of rangoon, where they were welcomed by the local government officials.

in the evening, chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, held a reception in honour of the delegation. the reception was attended by u gwan shein, director general, u than win and u tun nyun, deputy directors, of the sports and physical education department of burma, u po hto, president of the burmese table tennis association, and burmese table tennis players. the reception was permeated with a warm and cordial atmosphere. chinese and burmese players sang and danced, and the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted for friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

on july 8, the chinese players held an exhibition match in the chinese embassy. officials of the burmese foreign ministry, diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to burma and some chinese residents here watched the match.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 10, 1973)

jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate of iran, and the iranian parliamentary delegation he is leading left kwangchow for home via shumchun by train this morning at the end of their friendly visit to china.

the distinguished iranian guests were seen off at the railway station by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, shang cheng-tso, deputy to the national people's congress, and wu hsin-yu, member of the n.p.c. standing committee who accompanied the delegation on its visit to various places of china.

lu jo-yi, leading member of the group in charge of foreign affairs of the general office of the n.p.c. standing committee, and abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, accompanied the delegation to shumchun.

the iranian parliamentary delegation arrived in kwangchow from hangchow by special plane on july 9. in the evening, liu tien-fu gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the successful visit to china by the delegation and to the constant consolidation and growth of the long-standing traditional friendship between the people of china and iran.

during their stay in kwangchow, the iranian guests visited the kwangtung provincial museum, where they showed great interest in the historic relics which recorded the friendly contacts in ancient times between the people of china and iran. the relics showed that the traditional friendship between the two peoples was channelled not only by the world-renowned "silk road" but by the sea route as well.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Pai Hsiang-kuo Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with kaheita okazaki, leading member of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and tomoharu okubo.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned liu hsi-wen, hsi yeh-sheng, wu shu-tung and mao hung-yuan.

yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, was also present.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of kaheita okazaki, leading member of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and tomoharu okubo.

present at the dinner were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy here, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi, chang feng, chou chi, lin po, ting min and lin lien-teh.

president liao cheng-chih met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with kaheita okazaki and tomoharu okubo. present on the occasion were wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun and shan ta-chi.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese friendship delegation from hokuriku and tokai. leader of the delegation is seiji taguchi and its secretary-general is shigeru sugimoto.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chang yu, lu peng-fei and chin su-cheng.

the delegation arrived in china on june 23. before coming to peking, the japanese friends visited kwangchow, shanghai, soocnow, nanking and tsinan. they will soon leave peking for home via kwangchow.

Japanese Tokyo Broadcasting Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1973)

the japanese tokyo broadcasting delegation led by hiroshi suwa wound up its visit here and left for southern china by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including chin chao, jen chi-sheng and chiang yu-hui.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation with hsu yin-sheng as its leader and lin hui-ching and li fu-jung as deputy leaders returned to peking by air today after a visit to japan.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, sun ping-hua, chu tse and chien ta-yueh, and norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, who is visiting china, and other japanese friends.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet to Mark Anniversary of Korea-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 12th anniversary of the signing of the korea-china treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

attending the banquet were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier, chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

ambassador hyun jun keuk in his speech said, "the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between korea and china has brought to a new and higher level the traditional friendship and the relations of mutual assistance forged in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggles of the two peoples against their common enemies. the treaty is entirely in the interests of the two peoples."

the ambassador said that the korean people are making every effort to realize the five-point programme for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland advanced by their great leader comrade kim il sung on june 23 and are determined to realize the historic cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. he said, "the programme is a great epoch-making policy of national salvation to smash the naked scheme of the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their south korean followers for creating 'two koreas' and to mobilize the patriotic forces of the whole nation from the north to the south for the reunification of the fatherland."

ambassador hyun jun keuk said that the korean people will never permit u.s. imperialism and the south korean authorities to succeed in creating "two koreas". "u.s. imperialism must stop its aggression and interference against korea, withdraw from south korea the aggressor troops using the signboard of the united nations and immediately dissolve the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea'. the south korean authorities must immediately stop their actions designed to perpetuate national division."

ambassador hyun jun keuk expressed the hope that the beautiful flower of korea-china friendship would bloom for ever.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said, "the signing of the china-korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was a very important hallmark of the constant growth of the friendly relations between the chinese and korean peoples. facts have proved that the treaty reflects the aspirations of the chinese and korean peoples, conforms with their fundamental interests and shows more and more clearly the great significance of strengthening the unity of the peoples of the two countries."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said, "the chinese and korean governments have solemnly stated in the treaty that the two parties hold that the peaceful reunification of korea accords with the national interests of the korean people and the aim of preserving peace in the far east. the korean people have for a long time made persistent and unremitting efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the korean people's great leader president kim il sung delivered an important speech on june 23, 1973, putting forward the new line and five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. this is another new effort made by the workers' party of korea and the d.p.r.k. government for the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. it is of very great significance. the chinese government and people firmly support it. facts occurred since the joint statement of north and south korea issued last year have shown that what the south korean authorities want is not the peaceful reunification of the country but to create 'two koreas' in a vain attempt to perpetuate the national division of korea. president kim il sung's speech has dealt a heavy blow at this scheme and pointed out the correct orientation for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and for easing the tense situation on the korean peninsula. therefore, it has won firm support from the people throughout the country and extensive sympathy and support from the people the world over."

vice-premier li hsien-nien reiterated that the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the korean people's just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. "we are confident that the korean people are bound to overcome the various obstacles on their way of advance and finally accomplish their great cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland," vice-premier li hsien-nien said in conclusion.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the comradeship-in-arms and revolutionary unity of the chinese and korean peoples.

also attending the banquet were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries peng shao-hui, lu nan-chiao, su chen-hua, chang ting-fa, yu sang, liu hsien-chuan, shen chien, chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, wu yu-hsun, kuo lu, hsiao peng, tu hsing-yuan, yen chun, ting kuo-yu, chao cheng-hung, yang chi, chang chi-chih, ku wen-hua, chen chun, chang shih-chung, li chin-hua, lu wei-chao, wang ti-kang, yin tso-chen and lu kuei, and han hsin, a leading member of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

Comrade Yang Hyong Sop Receives Leaders of Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 10, 1973)

yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, received yin tsan-chen, leader, and wang wen-kuei, deputy leader, of the visiting shenyang acrobatic troupe here this evening and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

after the meeting, the korean ministry of culture and art arranged a performance of the revolutionary opera "the song of kumgang mountain" for the chinese guests.

present on the occasion were li chang son, minister of culture and art, kang song san, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the w.p.k., kim gil hyon, deputy director of a department under the party central committee, kim ryong taek, vice-foreign minister, chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations.

at the end of the performance, the shenyang acrobatic troupe presented a basket of flowers to the pyongyang artists.

the korean ministry of culture and art and the korean committee for foreign cultural relations organized a get-together earlier this afternoon at changsubong of taesongsan, pyongyang. in a lively atmosphere of friendship and unity, all the members of the shenyang acrobatic troupe met with korean literary and art workers from the pyongyang acrobatic troupe, the "sea of blood"

opera troupe and the pyongyang art troupe. they chatted about their militant friendship and gave a performance together.

on the afternoon of july 5, the shenyang acrobatic troupe was entertained by the korean ministry of culture and art to a performance of korean acrobatics given by the pyongyang acrobatic troupe.

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 11, 1973)

the chinese track and field team with hsu chen-yu as leader and ni chih-chin as deputy leader left here today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to korea.

it was seen off at the railway station by yang su bong, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of korea; son gil chon, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the committee; and korean athletes.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, was also present.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Members of Sudanese Economic and Trade Delegation Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 10, 1973)

members of the sudanese economic and trade delegation wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

the guests were seen off at the airport by huang chin-hai, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of organizations concerned, and wang ming-chun, a department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, who had accompanied the guests on their visit.

while in shanghai, ahmed abdul halim and the other distinguished sudanese guests visited a pen factory, an enamel factory and a "may 7" cadre school.

the sudanese guests also visited hangchow.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Rural Work Survey Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1973)

the 26-member tanzanian rural work survey delegation led by omari othman mwinyipembe londo, member of the national executive committee of the tanganyika african national union and chairman of the coast regional committee of the union, wound up its visit to shansi, honan and shantung provinces and peking and left here by train this afternoon to visit nanking and shanghai before leaving for home.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by hsiao peng, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, wen yeh-chan and hsu li-chin, leading members of departments concerned, and paschal z. rwiza, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

the delegation gave a farewell banquet at noon today which was attended by sha feng and hsiao peng, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned.

Tanzanian Minister Gives Farewell Reception to Chinese Medical Workers

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 10, 1973)

tanzanian minister for health a.h. mwinyi gave a farewell reception here yesterday evening in honour of a group of medical workers of the chinese medical team who have completed their work in tanzania and will soon return home.

present at the reception were junior minister for health mustafa nyanganyi, principal secretary of the ministry of health h.z. talawa, and leading medical people.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen and leading members of the chinese medical team were also present at the reception.

in their speeches at the reception, minister mwinyi and leader of the chinese medical team chang shan-kao highly appreciated the profound friendship and friendly cooperation between the people and medical workers of tanzania and china.

this evening, chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen gave a farewell reception to the departing chinese medical workers.

CHINA AND UN

55th Session of UN Economic and Social Council

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 9, 1973)

the 55th session of the u.n. economic and social council has held extensive discussions on international economic and social policy since july 6. representatives of some developing countries pointed out that the economic situation in many developing countries was going from bad to worse in the past ten years owing to imperialist exploitation, plunder and monopoly. they expressed dissatisfaction with the foreign monopolist corporations interfering in other nations' internal affairs and demanded limitation of the activities of these corporations in their countries.

in his statement, niaz a. naik, representative of pakistan, pointed out that some of them, including the least developed countries, did not register any gain at all in per-capita income, thus exacerbating the already severe problems of mass poverty and unemployment.

concerning transnational corporations, naik pointed out that the adverse implications of the activities of these corporations must be eliminated, and that foreign investment should be made in the framework of our national development objectives and priorities.

representative of chile santa cruz said that while the economies of the rich nations were further expanding at a rapid rate, the economic situation in the developing countries was going from bad to worse.

he said that countries, big and small, should take into account the threat represented by certain

private multinational entities which disposed of immense resources enabling them to influence national policies. citing the example of the international telephone and telegraph company, he said that the resolutions on the multinational corporation adopted by the united nations organizations were not put into force.

armand razafindrabe, representative of madagascar, said that the evolution of the world economy in the course of the past ten years had benefited only a minority of peoples and countries. the methods applied by the developing countries to ensure their economic growth had proved ineffective.

he said that in their search for a solution to their development problems, the developing countries were determined to preserve their independence. his country was paying great attention to the mobilization of natural resources. special emphasis was placed on agriculture, and in particular on the production of food-stuffs in order to meet the rising demand on the part of expanding population. he stressed the importance of stabilizing agricultural prices at the international level.

the representatives of new zealand, finland, the united kingdom and the united states also spoke at the meeting.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng addressed the meeting on 9 july. he pointed out: "in the past year, the joint struggle of the small and medium-sized countries against imperialism and hegemonism has further developed. their bilateral and regional economic cooperation has been daily enhanced and continuously strengthened. the organizations of raw materials exporting countries have steadily expanded and grown in strength. they have held periodical consultations to coordinate actions against imperialist exploitation through exchange of unequal values and for reasonable export prices. at a number of international conferences, the developing countries of asia, africa, latin america and other regions have raised their strong voices. they are opposed to foreign control, economic plunder and big-power monopoly and dumping. they demand the establishment of international economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit, a reform of the international monetary system, the right to participate in international trade negotiations on an equal footing and a greater say in the international economic field."

he pointed out that many developing countries "have been eliminating imperialist influences step by step, taking economic life-lines into their own hands and defending their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources." he said: "overcoming the numerous difficulties caused by foreign influences, they have been working energetically to expand production and increase

revenue. in order to shake off the state of dependence on foreign countries by solely exporting primary products in exchange for manufactures, some developing countries have managed to increase the variety of their export products, thus considerably expanding the export of manufactured goods."

the chinese representative went on: "while reviewing recent progress, we should point out that the present state of affairs in the international economic field is far from satisfactory. today, the huge gap between the rich and the poor countries is still expanding, instead of being narrowed. the root cause of this abnormal state of affairs lies in aggression, exploitation and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism.

"but the times have changed. under the heavy impact of the great historical trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, it is no longer possible for imperialism and big-power hegemonism to act as they please. the imperialists have been compelled to make certain concessions. but on matters of substance they still hold fast to their vested interests and continue to push a policy of exploitation and plunder. flaunting the signboards of 'economic cooperation' and 'international development', they appropriate the natural resources of developing countries in an attempt to tie the economies of developing countries to their own economic system and further bring these countries under their political control. they still monopolize international trade and finance and are employing self-seeking tactics to shift off their economic and monetary crises to the great detriment of the developing countries. the big-power hegemonism under the cloak of 'socialism' is resorting to more cunning and deceptive means. it steps in wherever there is a foot-hold and pokes in its hands everywhere to scramble for sphere of influence. under the guise of providing 'internationalist aid', it is seeking to control and exploit some small and medium-sized countries. we people of all countries must strengthen our unity, raise our vigilance, expose and frustrate all schemes of imperialism and big-power hegemonism.

"practice has proved that in order to lift ourselves from poverty and backwardness, we developing countries must first of all rely on our own efforts and the unity and cooperation among ourselves. that is to say, we must rely on the people, work with vigour and determination, support each other and make progress together."

he said: "in the course of developing our national economy, we developing countries are faced with practical difficulties such as the inadequacy of funds and the lack of technical know-how. however, so long as we proceed from the specific conditions of the country, rely mainly on our own efforts while seeking foreign aid as an auxiliary, properly handle the relationship

between the development of agriculture and that of light industry and heavy industry and between the vigorous expansion of production and the gradual improvement of the people's livelihood, we can accumulate funds for construction by increasing production and practising strict economy and meanwhile during the practice of production our workers and technical personnel can give play to their talents and gradually master and develop technologies, including advanced foreign technologies, to serve the people of their own countries.

"in the contemporary world, international affairs are closely interwoven. it is difficult for a country to completely depart from any international contacts in developing its economy. in the international economic field, countries should enter into contacts and develop their relations on the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's wants. international economic relations of this kind are indispensable to us developing countries.

"mutual respect -- this means, first of all, to respect each other's state sovereignty. this should be observed between all countries, big and small, strong and weak countries alike. an economically advanced country should help the developing countries. it must not rely on its strength to bully the weak or make use of economic means and apply political pressure to demand privileges and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. it is all the more impermissible for it to trample on other countries' sovereignty, channel their resources to its own use, wantonly plunder them and build its richness on their poverty.

"equality and mutual benefit -- that is to say, not only should the two parties concerned be on an equal footing and make allowance for each other's economic interests, but their relations must benefit the independent economic development of both countries. an economically and technologically developed country has the duty to help the developing countries speed up their construction. it must not, on the pretext of 'international division of labour' or 'joint exploitation', impose its will on other countries, cause their economies to become disjointed and lop-sided, reduce their economies to its undetachable subsidiaries, suppliers of raw materials and processing plants, or force developing countries which have just freed themselves from one kind of dependence into another kind of dependence.

"supplying each other's wants -- this includes trade, lending of funds and exchange of technical know-how, which should all be based on mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit."

he went on: "yet there are now some people who, in order to realize their expansionist ambitions,

beg funds and technologies abroad on the one hand, and on the other hand sell their own obsolete equipment to the developing countries at high prices, extort high fees for the transfer of technology, practise usury in a disguised form, exploit the labour forces of developing countries, grab their natural resources, and even ride on the backs of other countries through their 'experts' and 'advisers'. such disgusting practice is obviously incompatible with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's wants.

"numerous facts have told us that if the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's wants are to be truly implemented in international economic and trade relations, it is essential to overcome the obstacles set up by imperialism and big-power hegemonism. and if developing countries are to build and develop their national economy, they must combine the political struggle against imperialism and hegemonism with their struggle to win and safeguard economic independence. in this connection, it is very important for the developing countries to strengthen their unity against imperialism."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 24, 1973 No. 5420

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LANGUAGE REFORM

The Written Language Must Be Reformed

by

Wen Hua (文华)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 6, 1973)

In 1951, the great leader Chairman Mao instructed us: "The written language must be reformed in the common direction of phonetization taken by other written languages of the world." Chairman Mao also printed out that the phonetization of Chinese characters required a lot of preparatory work and that Chinese characters had to be simplified for current use before the implementation of phonetization. In 1958, Chairman Mao also instructed us: "All cadres must learn the standard spoken language." These directives of Chairman Mao are the guiding policy for reforming the written language of China.

(1)

The Chinese language now used by our country is at present one of the languages of the world that have a long history and far-reaching influence. For several thousand years, Chinese characters have performed indelible feats in the history of our country. Chinese characters are still the written languag which we must use and they will continue to play their appropriate part for a fairly long period to come. At the same time, we cannot but admit that Chinese characters have serious drawbacks, mainly because the Chinese written language is an ideographic language with a form for each word which must be understood and memorized one by one. Most Chinese characters have numerous strokes and a complicated structure. Also, the number of Chinese characters is too large, with about 5,000 words in common use plus words used in various fields of

specialization, words for designating the name of a person or place and words used in the literary language, totalling around 8,000 to 10,000 words. Because Chinese characters are difficult to read, difficult to understand, difficult to memorize, difficult to write and inconvenient to use, the people of China have, for long, the desire to reform the Chinese characters. But in the old society, this sort of desire could only be a daydream. Only when the broad masses of people have, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, achieved liberation politically and economically and have further risen to demand the control of culture could the reform of Chinese characters become a practical question.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Having learned culture well, we can at any time study Marxism-Leninism." In the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, as the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the knowledge of culture and science, they urgently demand to master the language tool as quickly as possible, thereby giving rise to antagonism against the complicated and difficult Chinese characters. In order to enable the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to study more properly Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, to master cultural and scientific knowledge and to develop the socialist cause of our country more quickly, the written language of our country must be reformed.

"The system of schooling must be shortened, and education should be revolutionized." The reform of Chinese characters can lessen the burden of study, raise the quality of teaching, curtail studying time and benefit the proper implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education.

The reform of Chinese characters can create favorable conditions for the mechanization and automation to a higher degree of work like typing, printing, communications, etc., and for facilitating the full adoption of electronic computers and other new techniques.

The reform of Chinese characters also serves to strengthen the unity of various nationalities of our country, facilitates the learning of the spoken language and written language of our country by foreign friends and promotes the mutual learning and friendship and solidarity of peoples of different countries through learning from each other.

A written language is never invariable, and its development follows its own objective laws. The history of the development of the written languages of China and other countries shows that, in general, each language has to go through the process of gradually developing from a hieroglyphic language to an ideographic or phonetic language. The Latin alphabet is a phonetic alphabet. But judging from its historical development, each letter of the alphabet originally represented the sketch of a certain object, hence "hieroglyphic" and finally evolved, through twists and turns, into a purely phonetic alphabet. Meanwhile, the forms of the letters of the alphabet were also simplified.

The development of Chinese characters itself also underwent a similar process. For several thousand years, in sympathy with the development of society and the change in the tools of writing in our country, Chinese characters have

not only experienced many evolutionary changes in form. They were gradually simplified in form from the shell writing to the great seal script, the small seal script, the seal script, till the standard script, and furthermore, the number of phonetic radicals were also gradually increased with ever more determinative phonetics adopted. Right now, the many new and simplified words created by workers, peasants and soldiers also mirror this trend in the development of Chinese characters.

Even so, the Chinese characters of this day have still not been separated from the system of ideographic language and there still exist various problems in learning and in practical application, that are difficult to solve. Therefore, to promote the development of the written language of our country into a phonetic language is not only the urgent desire of the broad masses of people but also is correspondent to the objective laws of the development of Chinese characters itself. The reform of Chinese characters is not only necessary, possible but also inevitable. Work to reform the written language seeks nothing more than to give judicious guidance according to circumstances to promoting this kind of transformation.

(2)

A written language is a system of symbols for recording the spoken language. It itself has no class nature, but work to reform the written language has a clear-cut class nature for it is subordinated to the political line of a definite class and serves the interests of a definite class. Today, the reform of the written language conducted by us is a component of the cause of socialist revolution and construction and it serves to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. Precisely because of this, the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines within our country is necessarily reflected in work to reform the written language.

In 1957, the bourgeois Rightists had vociferously attacked the work to reform the written language of our country. In particular, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers frantically opposed Chairman Mao's series of directives concerning the reform of the written language. They viciously vilified that reforming the Chinese characters in the direction of phonetization was a "slavish mentality," and vociferously spread the theory that "simplification brings disadvantage" and the theory that "the standard spoken language is useless." They took advantage of their authorities in a vain attempt to chop away the teaching of Chinese phonetization in primary schools, to limit and to obstruct the practical application of the phonetic alphabet in all fields.

Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers are the sworn enemies of socialism and the agents of the landlord-bourgeoisie in our Party. "They are unwilling to let the workers and peasants raise their heads in politics and they also are unwilling to let them to raise their heads in culture." They oppose the reform of the written language because it helps the workers, peasants and soldiers to study revolutionary culture and to master the theory of revolution. They energetically publicize the culture of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, and advocate the revival of old customs and the policy of deceiving the masses in a vain attempt to make the workers, peasants and soldiers

forever unable to raise their heads in politics and in culture, so as to facilitate their pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, subverting the proletarian dictatorship, and restoring capitalism for turning China into the colony of imperialism and social imperialism. Therefore, the opposition by Liu Shao-ch'i and their political swindlers to the reform of the written language has precisely served to expose that they are the slaves of the reactionaries inside and outside the country.

(3)

The transformation of Chinese characters into a phonetic language is a radical reform to the Chinese system of writing. Compared with the reform of the written language in some countries (the majority of them simply alter one type of phonetic alphabet into another type of phonetic alphabet), this is a more formidable and complicated piece of work that has to undergo a longer transition period. During this period, it is first necessary to simplify the Chinese characters to facilitate current use and meanwhile it is necessary to actively conduct various kinds of preparatory work for phonetization. In 1958, Premier Chou En-lai indicated in his report, "The Present Task in the Reform of the Written Language," that the three tasks of the present reform of the written language were the simplification of Chinese characters, the popularization of the standard spoken language and the promotion of the Chinese phonetization proposal. These are the important tasks which ought to be actively and untiringly carried out prior to the implementation of phonetization.

The simplification of Chinese characters includes the two aspects of simplifying the shapes of Chinese characters and reducing through simplification the number of Chinese characters. Though such work still belongs to reforms within the system of Chinese characters and is not a radical reform of Chinese characters, it accommodates the pressing needs of the broad masses and in particular would bring convenience to those workers, peasants and soldiers who have just learned to read, and the children. Since their promotion in 1956 the simplified characters have been extensively adopted in newspapers, magazines, books and textbooks all over the country and have been warmly welcomed by the masses. For ten years and more, in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses have been feeling more and more the necessity to continue simplifying the Chinese characters, and they have all risen to simplify the Chinese characters, thus giving form to an irresistible current of the epoch. Simplified characters originate from the masses, and serve the masses. Work to simplify the Chinese characters must consistently adhere to the mass line and practice the principle of "from the masses, to the masses." The departments responsible for the reform of the written language must keep in close touch with the masses, collected and sorted out the simplified characters, and formulate a proposal for new simplified characters. On the basis of soliciting the opinions of the masses of workers and peasants and personages of various quarters, they must methodically and steadily make a success of such work.

The popularization of the standard spoken language is an important preparation for the phonetization of the written language. There are different dialects in the Chinese spoken language. This situation brings about an

unfavorable impact on the political, economic and cultural life of the people of our country and also creates difficulties for the phonetization of our written language. The energetic popularization of the standard spoken language is currently essential to the development of the cause of socialist revolutionary and construction in China, and is also a necessity for our written language to take "the common orientation of the written languages of the world toward phonetization." This is a serious political task. In 1956, the State Council issued a "Directive on the Popularization of the Standard Spoken Language." For more than ten years, the work of popularizing the standard spoken language has achieved definite results. From now on, it is necessary to go on implementing the policy of "energetic promotion, discriminate popularization and gradual universalization" and energetically publicize the political significance of such work so as to foster gradually the good practice of taking pride in speaking the standard spoken language. Concrete measures for further implementation must be adopted. Key sectors must be properly grasped. In terms of regions, the dialect-speaking region in the South should be taken as the key sector. In terms of departments, schools (first among them are middle and primary schools and teachers' training schools and colleges) should be taken as the key sector. In terms of targets, young people and teenage youth should be taken as the key sector. In terms of walks of life in society, commerce, communications, posts and telecommunication and service trades should be taken as the key sector. Popularization work must start from realities, distinguish the targets and set proper demands. The relationship between the standard spoken language and local dialects must be properly handled--the popularization of the standard spoken language is not aimed at banning and eliminating local dialects. It is necessary to pay attention to training models, seriously sum up and exchange advanced experiences, incessantly raise general interest and, confidence in learning the standard spoken language and gradually popularize the standard spoken language all over the country.

The promotion of the Chinese phonetization proposal and the popularization of phonetic knowledge are important preparatory steps for implementing the phonetization of the written language. In 1958, the National People's Congress ratified the Chinese phonetization proposal, which was well received by the broad masses and rather extensively put into application by various quarters. Chairman Mao conveyed his solicitude and encouragement for the popularization of the Chinese phonetization proposal.

For the sake of going further in giving wide publicity and effective promotion to the Chinese phonetization proposal, it is first necessary to teach properly Chinese phonetization in primary schools and bring into full play its role in assisting the study of characters and the learning of the standard spoken language. Second, it is necessary to adopt the method of reading characters with the aid of phonetic symbols in the countryside of the North for carrying on the elimination of illiteracy when conditions permit. Besides, it is also necessary to promote the use of the phonetic alphabet for transliterating the names of persons and places of China and foreign countries, for improving the written language for the blind, for popularizing the phonetic index and for assisting foreign friends to study the Chinese language.

Right now, the situation is excellent both at home and abroad and the work to reform the written language also faces a new phase of vigorous development. We should study more properly Chairman Mao's instructions concerning the reform of the written language, and in conjunction with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, seriously sum up experience, firmly rely on the masses, conduct deep-going investigation and study, broadly listen to opinions, and actively and steadily conduct the reform of the written language in order to achieve greater results in such work.

* * *

POWER CONSUMPTION

Universally Practice Planned Consumption of Electricity

- a short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 9, 1973)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, great progress has been witnessed in our electrical power industry. In 1972, power generation capacity was double that in 1965. But due to considerable progress made in the whole socialist construction, power supply still falls short of the need in many areas. How to solve this contradiction? Practice of planned electricity consumption is an effective measure.

Due precisely to the strengthening of the centralized leadership of the Party and the widespread mobilization of the masses to practice planned electricity consumption, the three municipalities of Luta, Shenyang and Tantung have scored marked achievements in increasing production and economizing electricity. From January to May this year despite an increase in the total industrial output value of these three municipalities compared with the corresponding period last year, power consumption had on the contrary been reduced. The aim of increasing production with no increase in power consumption and even with a reduction in power consumption has thus been achieved. Their experience vividly points to the importance and urgency of the practice of planned electricity consumption.

The socialist economy is a planned economy. Our industrial and agricultural production proceeds according to plan. Therefore, the consumption of electricity, an important source of power for industrial and agricultural production, should likewise proceed according to plan. The practice of planned electricity consumption by all lines and trades is a component of the socialist planned economy and also a manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system.

Planned consumption of electricity means planned and rational distribution of power in line with the principle of making overall planning with all factors taken into consideration insuring supply for key projects and making proper arrangements, under the framework unified planning of the Central Committee and the centralized leadership of the Party in all places. Such an approach can, to an appropriate degree, solve the problem of inadequate power supply, more effectively insure the overall fulfillment of state plans, and make the limited power supply play a greater role.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Objectively, there would be long-standing contradictions between social production and the need of society. This calls for constant readjustment through state plans." Practice of planned electricity consumption is for the very purpose of solving the contradiction between power generation and the demand for power through readjustment. Such contradiction would likewise be long-standing. Planned power consumption is a long-term policy for solving such contradiction between supply and demand . Therefore,

we must correct the wrong approach marked by non-practice of planned electricity consumption and indulgence in wastefulness at ordinary times and a sudden clamp down on power consumption in the face of power shortage with no thought given to production. We must also oppose the erroneous tendency that takes planned electricity consumption as a temporary expedient "alternating between a spell of effort in the face of electricity shortage and a period of not caring a damn in the face of ample power supply. Instead we should take planned consumption of electricity as a long-term guideline to boost the production-increase and economy campaign, and doggedly adhere to it.

Practice of planned consumption of electricity is no simple vocational or technical work. It bears on the thorough implementation of the general line of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. It also has something to do with the further implementation of the general guideline for the development of the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor. To persist in planned consumption of electricity calls for raising the level of consciousness in ideology and the line, for strengthening the view of taking the whole situation into consideration and showing concern for the whole socialist construction undertaking, and for developing the revolutionary spirit of diligence and frugality and hard struggle.

In the course of practicing planned use of electricity, these three municipalities have laid hold of the three links of "distribution, control and consumption" and done a good job in this connection. Only in this way can power be distributed more rationally, controlled more scientifically and used to a fuller extent. A greater contribution by our electric power industry to the development of the national economy is thus made.

These three municipalities' experience in practicing planned consumption of electricity is a good experience. Various areas should study, popularize and make widespread use of it. This will have a prominent role to play in giving impetus to the achievement of greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

* * *

Effective Measures for Boosting the Increase-Production and Economy Campaign

- An investigation of planned consumption of electricity in the three municipalities of Luta, Shenyang and Tantung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 9, 1973)

Not long ago, we conducted an investigation into the planned consumption of electricity in the three municipalities of Luta, Shenyang and Tantung in Liaoning Province. Everywhere we went we heard of and saw for ourselves many good typical examples in the increase of production without any increase in electricity consumption or increase in production accompanied by a saving in electricity consumption. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, total industrial output of Luta municipality from January to May this year chalked up an increase of 8.4 percent, with an increase of 1.1 percent in electricity consumption; that of Shenyang municipality an increase of 7.8 percent with the electricity consumption cut by 1.6 percent; that of Tantung municipality an increase of 9.5 percent with electricity consumption reduced by 3.1 percent. Facts fully show that provided planned consumption of electricity is practiced much can be done in increasing production and economizing the use of electricity.

It Is A Long-Term Guideline

Early in 1970, Shenyang municipality had not yet practiced planned consumption of electricity. At that time, to solve the contradiction between the supply of and demand for power, measures for blocking supply and restricting power consumption were adopted without advance preparation and planning. As a result, this not only failed to solve problems but also aggravated the contradiction between supply and demand, to the detriment of industrial and agricultural production. The masses severely criticized this saying: "To block supply and clamp down on power consumption is to keep things in balance in a passive way is irresponsible to production." Therefore, from this extreme the municipality went to the other extreme of neither blocking supply nor clamping down on power consumption. As a result, there appeared cases of power consumption that greatly exceeded the quota. This posed a direct threat to the safety of the electric network. The masses again came out with severe criticism saying that this was tantamount to letting things take their own course, an approach that likewise departed from the viewpoint of taking the whole situation into consideration.

Through criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the broad masses of cadres and people raised their ideology and awareness of the line. They came to understand that the above two approaches were incompatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Everyone held that in order to insure the safety of the electric network and the fulfillment of production plans, it was imperative to practice planned consumption of electricity.

But was planned consumption of electricity after all a long-term guideline or just a temporary expedient? The people were not unified in awareness.

Some leading comrades held that "to tighten up in winter, relax in summer and put in a bit of effort in spring and autumn provides a way out." Therefore, temporary personnel were transferred and temporary organs set up, with the planned consumption of electricity taken as a temporary task. As a result, planned consumption of electricity alternated between tension and relaxation and followed an on-and-off pattern. This interfered with progress in the whole production and construction effort. In this respect, Luta municipality had acquired experiences and learned lessons. From 1970, Luta municipality scored great achievements in the planned consumption of electricity. But due to an inadequate understanding of planned consumption of electricity as a long-term guideline, attention to this job was for a time relaxed. Therefore, there again appeared the abnormal situation of production departments going beyond and above the electricity consumption quotas and the power supply department having to block supply and clamp down on power consumption. This not only affected production but also offer no protection to the safety of the electric network.

The three municipalities have gradually come to learn through practice whether or not planned consumption of electricity is practiced is a question closely related with whether or not the general line of building socialism is implemented. Planned consumption of electricity is a component of socialist planned economy. Only by persisting in planned consumption of electricity and continuously adjusting and solving the contradiction between the supply of and demand for power can insure the achievement of greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

Properly Lay Hold of the Three Links

In the process of practicing planned electricity consumption under centralized leadership of the Party, these three municipalities have stressed the grasping of the three links of "distribution, control and consumption."

(1) Distribution. This means rational and planned distribution of limited power supply. In accordance with the general guideline for the development of the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor and in keeping with the principle of making overall planning with all factors taken into consideration, insuring supply for key projects and making proper arrangements, consideration is given not only to the question of comprehensive balancing between industries but also to the question of comprehensive balancing between years, quarters and months, to insure overall balanced fulfillment of state plans by various trades and lines. In May last year, in order to interfere with farming, Tantung municipality arranged the closure of the chemical fiber factory for an overhaul to insure power supply for farmland irrigation purposes. On the other hand, during the season when little electricity was required by agriculture, it concentrated forces on organizing industrial production. Thus, fulfillment of state industrial production plans were assured.

(2) Control. This means strengthening the organizational control of power supply and power consumption. In the past, the power supply department paid attention only to power supply but not power consumption. So long as power

supply was inadequate, the practice of blocking supply and clamping down on power consumption was followed and no attention was paid to whether or not production tasks could be fulfilled. The electric consumer units concerned themselves only with power consumption but not with the economical use of electricity. They drew on as much power as they required without paying any attention to the load on the electric network and the safety factors. As a result, power was wasted and production was also affected. Now, the broad masses of cadres and the people have raised their ideology and awareness of the line. Both sides have strengthened the viewpoint of taking the whole situation into consideration. The power supply department strives to handle properly electricity supply work and insure the enterprise of their production needs. The electric consumer units also do everything possible for the fraternal units and the safety of the power network and strive to economize the use of electricity.

Municipalities, ch'ü, hsien and various industrial bureaus, companies and factories and mines have set up at every level a planned electricity consumption management network staffed with electricity control personnel for the coordination of the higher and lower levels, the power supply departments and the production units, professional personnel and the broad masses. The past practice of the power suppliers paying no attention to power consumption and consumers paying no attention to making economical use of power has changed. When formulating production plans, transmitting production targets to the lower levels, checking the rate of progress in production and summing up production experiences, many enterprises take planned consumption of electricity into consideration. This has not only economized power but also led to an increase in production. The output of electric furnace smelted steel in Shenyang municipality last year rose 11.2 percent compared with 1971. Power consumption per ton was 12 percent lower than the best level in history. An annual saving of 20 million units of electricity was effected. The masses said in conclusion, "Just as electricity consumption comes with electricity control so a saving in electricity comes with an increase in production."

(3) Consumption. This means making the most of every unit of electricity. For the purpose of making constant readjustments involving surpluses and shortages to allow the fullest use of electricity, the method of "setting rigid quotas and making flexible adjustments" has been put into effect within the framework of the municipality and the bureau. In March this year, due to the adjustment of production tasks, some enterprises in Tantung municipality has surplus powers to share, and they accordingly transferred over 800,000 units of electricity to those units in urgent need of electricity. This insured the fulfillment of the production assignments of these units. Also in March this year, to insure the supply of electricity for the production of chemical fertilizer, farm machinery, insecticides and other products for supporting agriculture, Shenyang municipality readjusted the electricity consumption quotas for other industries. Meanwhile, temporary quotas were allocated to meet the demand for power by other industries at the beginning or end of a month and after midnight when there was less demand for power. This not only assured the key projects of their needs, but also strove to make it possible for all lines and trades to wholly fulfill their production assignments.

Give Play to Mass Enthusiasm

In the process of persisting in the planned consumption of electricity, the three municipalities have carried out penetrating and universal ideological mobilization work, and brought into play the enthusiasm of the broad masses for making economical use of electricity and operating power stations with all ways and means.

First, the lowering of per-unit power consumption by products. From the beginning of this year, the Talien Chemical Works launched a power economy emulation campaign between squad units and between individual machines. Because the gas compressors consumed plenty of power, the masses checked each compressor for its performance, norm and operation consumption. In the first quarter, the power consumed by each ton of synthetic ammonia dropped by 68 units compared with the corresponding period of last year, and a total of 3,110,000 units was saved.

Second, the vigorous grasping of power economy measures. The broad masses of workers of the Northeast Pharmaceutical Plant in Shenyang, by keeping an eye on big things and starting things in a small way, implemented 34 power economy measures in the first quarter of this year. In the first quarter, total industrial output value showed an increase of 2.4 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year but power consumption dropped by 4.8 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, and a total of 640,000 units was saved.

Third, the organization of those in the same trade to exchange experience in power economy and launch emulation campaigns. Luta municipality organized the five industries of electric furnace steel, textile, cement, industrial chemicals and machine building to launch power economy campaigns in the same industry. After the advanced experience in power economy was propagated, the per-unit power consumption by electric furnace steel in the whole municipality dropped by 6 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Fourth, the compression of power consumption for non-production purposes. The urban hotel service personnel and shop assistants in Kuantien hsien are all propagandists in power economy. The urban residents have organized of their own accord to control the consumption of electricity, and brought about a drop of 40 percent in power consumption for illumination purposes. Due to the higher consciousness of the broad masses in the planned and economical use of electricity, a new common practice to praise power economy and to denounce waste of electricity has emerged.

The operation of power stations is also an important aspect of the effort to insure planned consumption of electricity. Mass operation of electric power stations in the three municipalities is marked by the feature of utilizing the surplus heat, surplus gases and water resources to set up surplus-heat power stations and small hydro-electric stations according to local conditions. Experience shows that small power stations of this kind require no fuel or very little fuel. They play a positive role in alleviating the contradiction between the supply of and demand for power. Take Tantung municipality for instance.

There are seven city-operated power stations with a generation capacity of 5,000 kilowatts and 68 rural-run hydro-electric stations with a capacity of 3,700 kilowatts. Last year, power generated reached 6,270,000 units. Seven projects contributed power to the electric network totalling 3,600,000 units.

The practice of the three municipalities shows that only by firmly grasping education in ideology and the line, firmly adhering to the guideline for planned consumption of electricity, stressing emphasis on the proper grasping of the three links of "distribution, control and consumption" and giving full play to the enthusiasm of the broad masses for the economical consumption of electricity and the operation of electric power stations can we make use of limited power supply to create moral material wealth for the state.

- By the investigation units of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Water Conservation and Electric Power and the Northeast Electric Power Bureau of the Ministry of Water Conservation and Electric Power

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MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHANG SHIH-CHAO

Peking Memorial Meeting For Mr. Chang Shih-chao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1973)

a memorial meeting for the late mr. chang shih-chao (hsing-yen) was held at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries here this afternoon. mr. chang shih-chao was member of the standing committee of the third national people's congress (n.p.c.), member of the fourth national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference (c.p.p.c.c.) and curator of the central research institute of culture and history.

a portrait of the late mr. chang shih-chao hung in the hall and below it was the urn containing his ashes.

in the hall was a wreath from the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

there were also wreaths from tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and soong ching ling, vice-chairman, of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, chou en-lai, premier of the state council and chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, kang sheng, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, and yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission and vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee. there were also wreaths from the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china (c.p.c.), the general office of the state council, and the central research institute of culture and history.

attending the memorial meeting were chu teh, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme, chou chien-jen, fu tso-yi and hsu teh-heng. they expressed their deep sympathy with mr. chang shih-chao's widow yin teh-chen, his son chang ko and his daughters chang han-chih and chang mei.

fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, presided over the meeting. kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, delivered a memorial speech.

kuo mo-jo said: "mr. chang shih-chao was born in changsha, hunan province. he worked for peace negotiations between the kuomintang and the communist party on the eve of china's liberation, first as a member of the shanghai peace delegation and then as a member of the nanking

government delegation to the peace negotiations. after liberation, he was member of the first national committee of the c.p.p.c.c., member of the standing committee of the second and the third national committee of the c.p.p.c.c., deputy to the first and the second national people's congress and member of the legislative affairs commission of the government administration council.

"in the last two decades or more, mr. chang shih-chao cherished a warm love for chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, supported the chinese communist party and paid great attention to socialist construction and the situation at home and abroad. in his late years he worked tirelessly to compile materials from china's cultural heritage and write related works. he was willing to listen to differing views on academic questions. this commands our admiration. mr. chang shih-chao made unremitting efforts for the reunification of the motherland until his dying day. he was always longing for his old friends in taiwan province and for the liberation of that province, hoping that the motherland would be reunified at an early date.

"mr. chang shih-chao has departed from us forever. we will turn grief into strength, and work and study hard. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, we will work for the prosperity of the socialist motherland, against the imperialist schemes for aggression, and for the unity of the entire chinese people, the taiwan compatriots included, and make concerted efforts to surmount all obstacles to fulfil the historic task of liberating taiwan province and reunifying the motherland."

attending the memorial meeting were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, teng chu-min, teng ying-chao, lu han, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, yen chi-tzu, wu yu-hsun, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lo shu-chang, chi fang, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih and hu yao-pang; deputies to the national people's congress tien fu-ta, liu chung-jung, li ming-yang, chien chang-chao and li chin-hsi;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference yu shu-teh, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-ying, liu fei, chu yun-shan, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, yang tung-chun, wu yen-yin, chen tzu-sheng, chou shih-kuan, chao pu-chu, jung yi-jen, hsu po-hsin, kang ke-ching, sa kung-liao, tung chi-wu and chu tu-nan; member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference wang pao-chen, li cheng, hou ching-ju, lian shu-ming, yang kung-shu, hsu meng-shan,

tsou ping-wen, lao chun-chan, li chun-lung, chao chun-mai, cheng tung-kuo, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien and fan han-chieh;

leading members of departments concerned and the peking municipal revolutionary committee liao cheng-chih, liu hsiang-ping, lo ching-chang, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, lien kuan, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, yu sang, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, ma jen-hui, ting kuo-yu, wang lei, wang tung, liang wei-lin, li chu-sheng, li wen-hsi, ching pu-chun, pai kuang-tao and hou chun-huai;

staff members of the central research institute of culture and history ma tsung-huo, chang yi-wu, tseng yu-hsin, tien ming-yu, tsou yun-chen, wen cheng-lieh, sun mo-fu, kung ting-chang, shen yu-chun, chu chung-yuan, chung lu-chien, yeh ching-wu and chang po-chu;

taiwan personages in peking tsai hsiao, lin li-yun and yeh chi-tung; and

friends of the late mr. chang shih chao: cheng ssu-yuan, fu hsueh-wen, hung hsi-hou, kuo yi-ching, pien hsiao-hsuan, chen chi-ying, yang po-chun, li ming-hui and wang yi-chih; and medical workers who took care of mr. chang shih-chao kuo pu-yuan, chang hui-fen and ting wan-chu.

also present were representatives of the masses of departments concerned.

the urn for the late mr. chang shih-chao, which was taken back here from hongkong by a special plane yesterday, was placed at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries. escorting the ashes to peking were lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, li chu-sheng, deputy director of the hongkong branch of hsinhua news agency, and yin teh-chen, chang ko, chang han-chih, chang mei and others.

among those meeting the late mr. chang shih-chao's ashes at the airport were liao cheng-chih, chiao kuan-hua, lo ching-chang, yang tung-chun, wang hai-jung, wu ching-tung, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, liang wei-lin, chou chih-cheng, ching pu-chun, pai kuang-tao and hou chun-huai.

MAY 7 CADRE SCHOOLS

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "May 7" Cadre Schools Must Be Run Well

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

"'may 7' cadre schools must be run well" is the title of the "people's daily" editorial today. it reads in full as follows:

"may 7" cadre schools are a new revolutionary thing that came into being during the great proletarian cultural revolution. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they are flourishing and steadily improving; they are a new type of school for cadres in the period of socialism.

a conference on "may 7" cadre schools was held recently by departments under the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council to exchange experience and discuss how to run these schools even better. party committees in various places should also pay attention to "may 7" cadre schools and strengthen leadership over them.

the great leader chairman mao has taught time and again that a marxist-leninist party must pay attention to the superstructure and political line. an important aspect in carrying out this teaching is to educate cadres in ideology and political line and to revolutionize their thinking and government institutions. only when education of the cadres is done well can implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line be ensured and can this part of the superstructure serve the socialist economic base better. this is a matter of great importance in consolidating and developing the socialist system. party committees at all levels must pay full attention to this.

the struggle between the two lines also involves training cadres. the revisionist line in cadre training pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers poisoned some cadres and led them astray in the struggle between the two lines. this is a lesson we must take to heart. in order to make education of the cadres a success, we must eradicate the virus of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and carry out chairman mao'e proletarian line on education of cadres.

the "may 7" cadre schools have been set up and developed on the basis of criticizing liu shao-chi's revisionist line. such schools are a good form for educating and training cadres in line with chairman mao's proletarian line for cadre education. in these schools cadres can read and study seriously in relation to present-day struggle, take part in collective productive labour as

ordinary working people, settle in the countryside to toughen up themselves, make social investigations, do mass work, and learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. this type of education implements in a fairly all-round way chairman mao's "may 7" directive and his other instructions on educating the cadres, and in a fairly comprehensive way inherit and carry forward the party's revolutionary tradition in educating cadres. the experience of the past four years or so has proved that the schools have given the cadres a lively and profound education in ideology and political line, in the revolutionary tradition of keeping in touch with the masses and of hard work. this method is thus conducive to training vast numbers of good cadres with consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, who can work well either at higher or lower levels, can serve as "officials" or as common people, can keep close ties with the masses and serve the people whole-heartedly.

to consolidate and develop the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and educate the cadres well in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line, we must run "may 7" cadre schools for a long time to come and make sure to run them well.

in the current mass movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the party committees at various levels and the cadres should seriously study chairman mao's "may 7" directive, his instruction that "vast numbers of cadres" should "go down to do manual labour" and his other teachings, and criticize the revisionist line on cadre education pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in combination with the criticism of the ultra-right nature of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. we should penetratingly criticize, politically and ideologically, all their fallacies which opposed educating cadres in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, opposed cadre participation in the three great revolutionary movements, and opposed cadres integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. we should also criticize their crimes in attacking and sabotaging "may 7" cadre schools. through revolutionary mass criticism, we can accurately draw a clear distinction between the correct line and the erroneous line, run the schools well with ever greater determination and take the "may 7" road ever more resolutely.

all "may 7" cadre schools should persist in the correct orientation for running the schools and steadily improve the quality of teaching. they should take the party's basic line as the key link in work and gear their work closely to serving actual struggle. they should give first place to the study of politics and the criticism and repudiation of the bourgeoisie, and organize the students to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, centred on the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work,

encouraging them to study some history as well. the cadre schools should adhere to the principle of engaging in production while studying, open their administration to the public, practise industry and thrift, and take productive labour and training in commune brigades as important courses. in line with chairman mao's teaching, "in all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology", all cadre schools should conduct their activities with a view to transforming the students' world outlook and raising their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. all staff members of these schools should cherish the party's cause of cadre education, take the lead in ideological revolutionization and run the schools consciously in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line.

party committees at all levels should do a good job in running "may 7" cadre schools and treat this as important in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, strengthening party building and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. work of the "may 7" cadre schools should be included as a regular item on the agenda of the party committees, and leadership should be strengthened, primarily in the realm of line, principle and policy. it is essential to do a good job of training cadres in rotation and drawing up plans to systematize the practice, with the leading members setting the pace, going group after group to "may 7" cadre schools for study and training. the cadre schools should be staffed by strong leading bodies. staff members should be given attention politically and ideologically as well as in everyday life, and provided with the necessary conditions for them to fulfil their tasks of teaching. it is essential to educate the cadres and revolutionary masses in all lines of work so that they support and cherish the "may 7" cadre schools and promote the cause. for cadre schools to be run successfully over a long period of time, necessary practical measures should be adopted and such problems as the system of the cadre school, staffing by cadres with a theoretical level and the supply of material and books, should be resolved in a down-to-earth manner. in this way, the "may 7" cadre schools will steadily improve and do more in training contingents of proletarian cadres.

Peking Conference on "May 7" Cadre Schools

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

a conference on "may 7" cadre schools was held here recently by the departments under the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council to sum up and exchange experience and discuss how to run these schools still better.

the "may 7" cadre school is something new, a product of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the cadres who attend these schools engage in production while studying, criticize the bourgeoisie and do mass work.

the experience of many advanced units was presented at the conference.

the overwhelming majority of cadres at these schools have, over the past four years and more, achieved fruitful results both in their ideological transformation and in production. through working and studying alongside the masses as ordinary labourers, many veteran cadres have become rejuvenated; they are imbued with the idea that they must be able to work effectively either at a higher or at a lower level and either as an official or as an ordinary person. of the new cadres attending these schools, a great many have gained in vigour and enthusiasm. cadres of student origin have overcome the disability of knowing little or nothing about industry and agriculture and have made an appreciable change in their spiritual outlook.

production in these schools have shown successful development; 35 of them have reached their state-set grain targets and 42 of them have become self-sufficient in grain, oil, meat and vegetables.

the cadres, old and new, are now being transferred one after another to new posts. many of them have drawn favourable comment for their style of work at their new posts.

at the conference, the delegates conscientiously studied the series of instructions given by chairman mao on criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and on the education of cadres. they arrived at the conclusion that the "may 7" cadre school is a fine way of educating cadres in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian line and is of far-reaching significance to the strengthening of party building, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism. they noted that such schools had gained the wide support and approval of the cadres and that the venomous slanders and attacks by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers against the "may 7" cadre schools,

against cadres' going down to the countryside and tempering themselves through productive labour, had fallen flat.

students at the "may 7" cadre school run by the general office of the party central committee has become known for their conscientious study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and the works of chairman mao, their penetrating criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, their participation in mass work and success in farmwork. the large number of cadres who have been to this school in the last four years have benefited both ideologically and physically, and have created wealth for the state by their hard work.

the school of the organization department of the party central committee has sent its students in batches to work in neighbouring production teams. as a result nine out of ten of the cadre-students have tempered themselves directly in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the rural areas.

the conference agreed that the may 7 cadre schools must make a good job of organizing their students for conscientious study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, must give priority to study of politics and criticism of the bourgeoisie, must carry forward the revolutionary style of combining theory with practice, and must link up their reading and study with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, with the summing up of the experience in the struggle between the two lines and with the remoulding of one's world outlook.

in order to run the "may 7" cadre schools well, the conference held, productive labour must be made an important object of study, because cadres' participation in collective productive labour "is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." it is necessary to educate the cadres to temper themselves through labour, to identify themselves more closely with the working people in their thinking and feeling, to cultivate the style of hard work and to promote their own ideological revolutionization.

the conference urged all "may 7" cadre schools to send their students in turns to work in neighbouring production teams or to undertake social investigations in nearby factories and mines where conditions permit, do mass work and receive re-education by workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. it stressed the importance of closely coordinating the three measures -- reading and studying in the schools, participation in collective productive labour and self-tempering in production teams -- in order to ensure better training and education for the cadres.

the question of training all cadres now at their posts by rotation in "may 7" cadre schools was discussed at the conference. the delegates were unanimous that they would make further efforts to run the "may 7" cadre schools well under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIST

Chinese Professor Cooperates with Peasants to Breed Good Wheat Strains

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1973)

sixtythree-year-old professor tsai hsu of the north china agricultural college cooperates with peasants in experiments to breed good wheat strains. the dozens of strains he and his associates developed in this way are being used to increase wheat output on large areas of north china.

peasants affectionately call him a good scientific farming adviser.

this agricultural scientist is an intellectual who integrates with the workers and peasants as chairman mao urges. he often goes to the countryside at the head of the college's wheat group to work with the peasants.

tsai hsu started to breed wheat strains in 1946 and has lived under two different social systems. before liberation his research work failed because he got no support from the reactionary government. in new china the party and the people's government support his work and provide him with facilities. he sees that socialist new china has opened broad prospects for agricultural scientists. he wants to conduct scientific research and teach so as to contribute his best efforts to the country and the people.

in early post-liberation days tsai hsu adapted good wheat varieties from abroad for peking's outskirts. the peasants' experience led them to say: "although good, these wheat strains are too delicate. we can't afford to grow them exclamation" these strains had been grown on experimental plots with ample irrigation and fertilizer, tsai hsu recalled. how could they be grown on large areas with poor soil when they were dependent on fairly adequate irrigation and fertilizer? he understood that if a wheat breeder intended to boost farm production he must pay attention to the experience of the masses

and proceed from the concrete circumstances. only wheat varieties suited to local conditions could raise output. so he went to rural areas on peking's outskirts and other parts of north china to study their wheat varieties. he studied the experience of 15 model peasants who got good wheat harvests from poor soil. he discovered that some fairly good strains in north china shared the strong points of resistance to cold and adaptability to poor soil, the very qualities which the foreign strains lacked.

tsai hsu and his colleagues joined the peasants in crossing the fine foreign strains with local strains. in 1957 they bred a number of good wheat strains which are resistant to cold and stripe rust and adapted to local conditions and give high yields with ordinary amounts of irrigation and fertilizer. these strains increased output in peking and hopei, shansi, northern shensi and southern liaoning provinces.

tsai hsu and the wheat group have established regular contacts with some rural people's communes in peking and hopei and shansi provinces and set up 100 experimental centres for peasants to carry out mass experiments in good wheat strains. during joint experiments with peasants he often goes to the fields before dawn and sometimes watches the growth of wheat at night by flashlight. he does all kinds of farm work, from cross pollination to watering and applying fertilizer. he studies and sums up the experience of veteran peasants in cultivation. peasants highly praise tsai hsu's revolutionary determination to develop new wheat strains in cooperation with them. long practice has enriched his theoretical knowledge.

among the good wheat varieties bred by the agricultural college are strains for fields with ample irrigation and fertilizer, strains for large tracts of dry land, and others useful in poor hilly areas.

the cultural revolution helped tsai hsu raise his political consciousness and he has become even more energetic. he went in 1967 to harvest wheat and make a survey of good wheat strains in a production brigade on peking's western outskirts. one morning he saw fields green with rice seedlings where wheat had been harvested just the day before. he found out later that the commune members were experimenting with growing two crops a year -- wheat and rice. the peasants told him: "if you can breed an earlier ripening wheat variety then we can transplant rice seedlings earlier. growing two crops, we can contribute more to the state."

after returning to the college, tsai hsu and his colleagues at once speeded up their experiments in early ripening wheat. after repeated experiments they succeeded. these strains have brought good harvests of

rice and wheat in the past few years and are being used experimentally in some areas of north china.

because tsai hsu and the wheat group have adhered to the mass line scientific research has gone ahead rapidly. during the cultural revolution they have bred and popularized a dozen new varieties, breeding each variety two or three years faster than before. when used on large areas, these good strains increase output remarkably. for instance, some production teams in peking and north china obtained 6 to 6.75 tons or even 7.5 tons per hectare. the well-known tachai brigade and hsiyang county where tha brigade is located now use these good wheat varieties which have big grains.

during the mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade the peasants needed short-stalk, pest-resistant early ripening high yield wheat varieties to plant with rice and interplant with cotton or maize. tsai hsu joined them in breeding such new strains and working on high-yield experimental plots, getting up early and staying late. he gave lectures to peasants and agro-technicians on peking's outskirts on wheat breeding by hybridization. he and other agricultural scientists from peking frequently go to high-yield production teams to help them work out measures to increase output and sum up their experience so that the peking department concerned can guide farm production on all the outskirts. he is often invited to other places to pass on his experience and help solve production problems.

tsai hsu has also made new advances in theoretical research. a dozen papers he wrote in cooperation with his colleagues have been published. he has recently compiled "plant genetics and seed breeding" in cooperation with the genetics institute of the chinese academy of sciences, the kwangtung agricultural and forestry college and the kwangtung botany research institute.

he was elected a deputy to the third national people's congress and is a leading member of the agronomy department of the north china agricultural college. he often gives suggestions regarding agricultural scientific research in peking and to national conferences of agricultural science and techniques.

RURAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS

More Schools in East China Hilly Hsien

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jul. 12, 1973)

ninety-four per cent of the school-age children in hilly yuchi county of fukien province, east china, are attending school, as against 70 per cent before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the county party committee has paid great attention to education and during the cultural revolution has added one hundred primary schools to this area where the villages are scattered. this brings the total to 500. there are 14 middle schools.

shantouping village has only five households where the six children had to walk seven kilometres to attend school. now teachers climb hills to teach them twice every week, rain or shine. an evening class has been set up for the 13 young cowherds of chitou village.

acting upon chairman mao's teaching, "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things", the schools organize the pupils to learn farm and industrial skills. the communes and brigades have helped them set up small workshops, farms, tree nurseries, livestock-breeding centres and first-aid stations. teaching materials are compiled to suit local needs. in teaching agro-techniques, teachers show the children how to grow rice, sweet potatoes, wheat and barley. teachers and pupils of the shangching primary school in hsinchiao commune reaped a record rice harvest on their experimental plot. they also cultivated peanuts, jute, and mushrooms.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Northeast China Provinces Overfulfill Timber Production Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

heilungkiang and kirin provinces in northeast china topped their half-yearly state quotas for timber production. heilungkiang registered a 5.6 per cent increase in timber output over the same 1972 period. kirin also showed a marked increase. good progress was made in forest regeneration, timber by-products production, and development projects and transport in forest areas.

in heilungkiang province, excessive rain in the first half of this year turned the forest roads sodden and caused much difficulty to the work of felling and transport. local lumbermen, however, kept up production by doing rush repairs to the roads and concentrating all forces available on transport as soon as the weather cleared up.

in kirin province, the lumbermen devised a new method of using tractors to pull log vans on light forest rails, thus overcoming the difficulties in moving logs down the mountain slopes.

leading cadres of the forestry departments in both provinces often worked alongside the workers and helped find ways to boost timber production.

in the huchung forest area on the greater khingan mountains, where leading members of the local party committee always lend a hand in such strenuous work as felling and transport, the workers have already fulfilled 64 per cent of their 1973 target for timber.

SPORTS

1973 National Road Cycling Races Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1973)

the 1973 national road cycling tournament came to an end on july 10 here after six days of heated competition.

the teams from shansi, peking and kiangsu finished first, second and third in the men's team total while the shansi, honan and shanghai teams shared the top three honours in the women's team total.

liu li-chun, li hsiao-mei, tien chin-hua and su chun-ying of shansi province finished the women's 25-kilometre team race in 38 minutes 27.7 seconds, peking's wang ping clocked one hour 30 minutes 15 seconds in the men's 60-kilometre individual race. both are china's best performances so far.

the biggest cycling event held since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tournament drew more than 100 cyclists from ten provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. among them are steel workers from anshan, peasants from the ningsia hui autonomous region, postmen of peking, educated young people who have settled in villages in central china's honan province, and middle

school students from northeast china's kirin. most of the entrants are youngsters who have come to the fore in this sport in recent years.

the races took place on a section of a highway north of peking city. the spectators along the route applauded and cheered the cyclists for the courage and tenacity they showed in competition as well as their good sportsmanship.

cycling is quite popular in china. the participants in the national tournament were selected from among the worker, peasant and soldier masses. half the honan team is from anyang city where every household has at least one bicycle. more than 90 per cent of the city's workers and office workers go to work by bike, so do vast numbers of the peasants on its outskirts. almost all the teenagers have learned to ride the bike. training courses and races are often sponsored by the city physical culture and sports commission.

Mass Sports in East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jul. 12, 1973)

the health of people of putien county in east china's fukien province has improved thanks to greater participation in sports. sports have grown in popularity in the hilly county ever since 1952 when chairman mao issued the great call "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health".

mountaineering, foot races and swimming are very popular. the pinghai production brigade is located along a gulf, and the fishfolk play volleyball and take part in tug-of-war on the beaches, apart from swimming. the brigade held more than 30 sports meets last year. the family of a fisherwoman are all sports enthusiasts: she has taken part in rowing races in the brigade. her two sons play basketball and their wives take part in militia training. peasants in another production brigade favour athletics and basketball. it has organized 14 basketball teams which hold competitions on holidays. the brigade team won the provincial peasant basketball championship.

militia in rural areas, factories and offices practise shooting, hand grenade throwing, mountaineering, cross-country races and swimming with pack as part of their training.

the party and government encourage mass sports. every year, the state allocates funds to add sports facilities, and communes and production brigades and teams also set aside money to buy sports equipment and apparatus. the county has now a fairly big stadium with a capacity of 10,000 spectators, including two flood-lit cement courts, four ball grounds and a 400-metre athletic field. moreover, a dozen of communes and towns have athletic fields, ranging 100 metres to 400 metres in length. over 5,000 production teams have simple sports grounds which can be used for nursing rice shoots, threshing and drying grain at harvest time.

a group of outstanding sportsmen have come to the fore, and their representatives have attended sports competitions in foochow and peking and won first places in the national pole-vault and men's 100-kilometre cycling events.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Gjirokastra

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 12, 1973)

the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, accompanied by b. balluku, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, yesterday visited gjirokastra -- native place of the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha.

the chinese delegation was accorded a rousing welcome on its arrival by r. dervishi, first secretary of the party committee of gjirokastra district, n. hoxha, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, leading members of the local garrison, the broad masses and the commanders and fighters of the people's army. children presented flowers to the chinese comrades.

the chinese delegates visited the former residence of comrade enver hoxha -- now the museum of the national-liberation struggle -- where they acquainted themselves with the revolutionary activities of comrade enver hoxha in his early days and the history of the struggle of the local people against the italian and german fascist aggressors.

yesterday afternoon the delegation visited the national arms museum in gjirokastra.

the gjirokastra district party committee, the executive committee of the district people's council and the command of the garrison there gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the chinese delegation. r. dervishi and hsu hsiang-chien proposed toasts, and comrade balluku made a cordial and friendly speech at the dinner which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua accompanied the chinese delegation on the visit. hsu hsiang-chien and members of the delegation returned to tirana by plane on the morning of july 12.

on july 11, liu tao-sheng, member of the delegation and deputy commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, and tsou yen, member of the delegation and deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, accompanied by leading comrades of the navy and air force of the albanian people's army paid a visit to the mao tsetung agricultural co-op in lushnje district and watched a military exercise by the people's army.

CHINESE SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA

Chiao Kuan-hua and Lo Ching-chang Meet and Fete Visiting Groups of Chinese Scholars and Students Residing in America and Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua and lo ching-chang, leading members of departments concerned, this afternoon met and feted a visiting group of chinese scholars and students residing in america and a visiting group of chinese students residing in europe. they had a cordial conversation.

present on the occasion were lin ping, kuo ta-kai, chen po-yuan and li kuang-tse.

among the visitors are compatriots of taiwan province korigin. since they arrived in peking on july 5, the visitors visited factories, rural people's communes and schools, and toured neighbourhoods and the great wall and were warmly welcomed wherever they went. they also attended a theatrical performance.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Peking Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Guinea for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jul. 11, 1973)

the peking men's basketball team with li ta-wei as its leader and chang chi-hsiang as deputy leader arrived here today for a friendly visit to guinea,

the team was welcomed at the airport by kemoko toure, vice president, and olory togbe, secretary general, of the guinean basketball federation, and bah mamadou saklou, commissioner of the national sports service of the guinean ministry of youth, arts and sports.

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and cultural counsellor kuo li-wen of the chinese embassy in guinea were also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Arrives in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Jul. 10, 1973)

a chinese women's basketball team led by chang chang-lu arrived in messina, sicily, south italy, yesterday morning. it is going to take part in the international women's basketball invitational tournament in sicily.

cardullo santi, president of the basketball federation of sicily region, made a special trip from messina city to greet the chinese team at an airport in catania city. enrico vinci, vice-president of the italian basketball federation and chairman of the organising committee of the invitational tournament, called on the chinese players at their lodging.

the invitational tournament with basketball teams from china, hungary, italy, romania and yugoslavia participating will be held in messina and two other italian cities between july 11 and 21.

Chinese Volleyball Teams Leave Italy for Lebanon

(NCNA-English Rome, Jul. 11, 1973)

the peking men's and women's volleyball teams of china left here for lebanon today after concluding a friendly visit to italy.

they were seen off at the airport by fidenzio martio, advisor of the volleyball federation of italy and wang chuan-pin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

the chinese teams had three matches with italian national teams in rome, genoa, and viareggio, a tourist city, to the warm welcome of more than 17,000 spectators. the chinese women's team won 3:0 both in genoa and in viareggio. the italian men's team won 3:0 in genoa and 3:2 in viareggio.

wang chuan-pin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, held a reception on july 9 for the chinese teams' visit to italy. present at the reception were: giulio onesti, president of the italian national olympic committee, leading members of the volleyball federation of italy, other friends from athletic circles, and officials of the italian foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met here this morning with kaheita okazaki, leading member of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and tomoharu okubo. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and wu shu-tung, ting min and wang ting-fang.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Embassy in Korea Celebrates Sino-Korean Friendship Treaty Anniversary

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 11, 1973)

a banquet was given by chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, at the okryu hall here this evening, warmly celebrating the 12th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

present at the banquet were: general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; choe jae u, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-premier of the administration council; ho dam, vice-premier of the administration council and foreign minister; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim gwan sop, chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; chong jun gi, chairman of the central committee of the korean journalists' union and editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun", kim gil hyon, vice-director of the international department of the party central committee; and kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee.

also present were staff members of the chinese embassy here, the shenyang acrobatic troupe's leader yin tsan-chen and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in korea.

chang shu-yuan and general o jin u spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

chang shu-yuan said: "the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is an expression of the firm determination of our two peoples to fight together against the common enemy and is in accord with their fundamental interests. it is a reliable guarantee for safeguarding the security of our two peoples. it has played and will continue to play an important role in developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries on full scale."

he warmly praised the brilliant achievements obtained by the korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung.

he said: "the new line and five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea put forward by president kim il sung recently has indicated the correct way and steps for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the chinese government and people express warm welcome and firm support for this. the yearning for the realization of independent and peaceful reunification of korea has become a strong historic tide that no force whatsoever can obstruct exclamation the u.s. troops should withdraw from south korea as early as possible. 'the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' must be dissolved. we firmly believe that the korean people can certainly clear obstacles on their way of advance and accomplish their sacred cause of reunifying their fatherland without interference by external forces."

"china and korea are neighbours closely related like the lips and the teeth, and our two peoples are beloved brothers and close comrades-in-arms. the two peoples have cemented a great revolutionary friendship with blood in their protracted struggles against the common enemies," he went on. "the chinese people most highly value their friendship and unity with the korean people, and will forever unite closely, fight shoulder to shoulder and advance abreast with the fraternal korean people in the days to come no matter what tempestuous storms may arise in the world."

speaking on the occasion, general o jin u first of all extended warm and militant greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people. the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded twelve years ago pushed the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity of the two peoples to a higher stage of development, he said.

he continued, "in the many years past, this treaty has made tremendous contributions to the defence of the security and the fruits of success of socialism in our two countries against damages and violations by imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and to the defence of peace in asia and the world."

he referred to the important achievements attained continuously by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china and to the daily enhancing international prestige of china.

dealing with the reunification of north and south korea, general o jin u said, "in his speech on june 23, comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader

of the korean people, made a scientific analysis of the situation in korea after the publication of the joint statement of the north and the south, denounced u.s. imperialism and its lackeys for scheming to create 'two koreas' and put forth a five-point programme on the reunification of the fatherland with the aim of stopping the split and promoting the cause of reunification." this programme, he went on, "has received a warm welcome from the entire korean people and the peace-loving people in the world."

he said, "u.s. imperialism must at once stop its criminal acts of obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, withdraw its aggressor troops from south korea, dissolve the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea', and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of korea any longer.

"the south korean authorities should stop their perverted and foolish activities in betraying the nation, make their heads cool down and take no adventurous and precarious actions.

"the japanese militarists must stop their activities to re-invade south korea and refrain from obstructing the peaceful reunification of our country.

"we will, as a matter of course, actively adhere to the five-point programme on the reunification of our fatherland put forth by comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader, clear away all the obstacles on the road of advance and accomplish the historic cause of reunifying the fatherland."

general o jin u said, "the korean people always treasure the friendship and unity with the chinese people." he said, "the people of our country will, as in the past, continue to hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, exert all out efforts to strengthen the militant friendship and great unity cemented in blood between the korean and chinese people and fight to the end, together with the chinese people, in their common struggle against imperialism."

the speeches were warmly applauded by the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity from beginning to end.

Chinese Track and Field Team Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1973)

the chinese track and field team with hsu chen-yu as its leader and ni chih-chin deputy leader returned here by train today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those greeting the team at the railway station were leading members of departments concerned of the physical culture and sports commission chu tse and chi yu-hua, and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Peking Volleyball Players Arrive in Beirut

(NCNA-English Beirut, Jul. 11, 1973)

the peking volleyball players, men and women, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to lebanon on the invitation of the lebanese volleyball federation.

the visitors were greeted at the airport by bechara farhat, president of the lebanese volleyball federation, and other leading members of that body.

chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming was also present.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Governor-General Visits Chinese Pavilion at 17th Malta International Fair

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

maltese governor-general sir anthony mamo and lady mamo visited the chinese pavilion at the 17th malta international fair last evening, according to a report from valletta.

charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in malta yu chun and director of the chinese pavilion yu shu-chen

warmly welcomed the distinguished maltese guests and showed them around.

the governor-general saw the exhibits with interest and said: "the exhibits are really wonderful. the chinese stand has attracted so many maltese people."

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Celebrate Anniversary of Mongolian People's Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

s. sosorbaram, ambassador of the mongolian people's republic to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the mongolian people's revolution.

present at the reception were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Guests Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1973)

mary vargas quintarrilla de sapater, wife of mr. sapater who is chief of staff of the peruvian navy, and maria gonzalez rodriguez, professor of the grand national university of san marcos of lima, left here this evening for a tour of other parts of china before leaving for home.

since their arrival in peking on july 7 at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association, the peruvian guests visited a factory, a rural people's commune and a school and toured places of historical interest.

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted the peruvian guests.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

President of Sierra Leone Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Freetown, Jul. 10, 1973)

president siaka p. stevens of the republic of sierra leone received here yesterday chao cheng-yi, chinese ambassador to sierra leone, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Peking Men's Basketball Team Concludes
Friendly Visit to Tunisia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

the peking men's basketball team left tunis on the afternoon of july 9 for a friendly visit to guinea after concluding a friendly visit to tunisia, according to a report from tunis.

during its stay in tunisia the chinese basketball team held 6 friendly matches with tunisian basketball teams.

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng gave a reception on july 2 for the visit of the chinese basketball team to tunisia. the reception was attended by hassen fodha, director of the office of the minister of external affairs, mahmoud chehata, director of the sports department of the ministry of youth and sports, abdel jaoued mzoughi, president of the tunisian national basketball association, and others.

on the morning of july 9, abdel aziz ayadhi, director of the office of the minister of youth and sports, and director mahmoud chehata separately received leader li ta-wei and deputy leader chang chi-hsiang of the peking men's basketball team and had friendly conversations with them.

CHINA AND US

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Fetes American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of china, met and feted here this evening jacob t. schwartz, american computer scientist, and his wife and daughters. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, yen pei-lin, council member of the chinese society of electronics, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including wang li-fen, chang chu-san and hsu kung-shih.

the american guests arrived here on july 4 after visiting kwangchow, shanghai and hangchow.

New York State Educators Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1973)

the new york state educators group to china led by ward morehouse left here by train this evening to visit other parts of china before leaving for home.

the group had visited factories, universities, a middle school and a "may 7" cadre school and toured places of historical interest in peking. ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met the american guests.

Dr. Yang Chen-ning and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 12, 1973)

chinese-american physicist dr. yang chen-ning and his wife tu chih-li arrived here by plane today to visit relatives and for a visit to china.

present at the airport to meet them were leading members of departments concerned and friends of dr. and mrs. yang, including yang kung-su, fang hsiao, chu yung-hsing, hsi chen-huan, chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, teng chia-hsien, hsu lu-hsi, huang kun, huang wan and ling jui-chin. tu yu-ming and his wife, relatives of dr. and mrs. yang, were also present.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Venezuela

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jul. 11, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and his entourage arrived here today for a friendly visit to venezuela at the invitation of the venezuelan government.

they were welcomed at the airport by leopoldo diaz bruzual, president, francisco jose faraco, director of trade policy,

and cesar ramirez morales, chief of public relations, of the foreign trade institute of venezuela, as well as other officials of the institute.

representatives of chinese residents in venezuela were also present at the airport.

vice-minister chou hua-min and president of the institute bruzual had conversations in a friendly atmosphere this afternoon.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Hanoi for Other Cities and Provinces

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 12, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china left here today for some provinces and cities in north viet nam for a friendly visit and performance tour.

since its premiere on july 5, the troupe has given seven performances here to about 20,000 spectators.

in the past week, "nhan dan" and other hanoi papers have reported the warm welcome accorded to the troupe by the people of the capital and pointed out that the performances had strengthened the friendship and solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese nations.

during their stay in hanoi, leader shen chien, deputy leader hsia chu-hua and other members of the troupe called on the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n., and the viet nam-china friendship association. they visited the museum of the revolution and the exhibition on viet nam's victories in 1972. they also visited kham thien street, which had been bombed by u.s. b-52s, laid a wreath at the monument to the victims and paid silent respect to the dead.

on the morning of july 9, the troupe visited the viet nam-china friendship agricultural cooperative in the suburb of hanoi and performed for the co-op members in the rain.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 25, 1973 No. 5421

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* NATIONAL *
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YOUTH WORK IN PLA

Strengthen Party Leadership and Be Concerned with the Growth of the Younger Generation

- The Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Peking units adopts various effective measures to lead the broad masses of CYL members and youths to follow the example of Comrade Lei Feng, study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and consciously subject themselves to hard practice and rigorous training in the three great revolutionary movements.

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 9, 1973)

(NCNA Dispatch) The Party committee of a certain regiment of the Peking PLA units has strengthened leadership over youth work and energetically led the broad masses of CYL members and youths to grow up healthily in the three great revolutionary movements, with Comrade Lei Feng taken as an example. On the eve of "July 1," over 100 CYL members and young fighters were separately admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth League.

The Party committee of this regiment has always attached importance to the exercise of leadership over the CYL and youth work. During the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the Party committee members thoroughly studied the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be concerned with the growth of the younger generation," and came to understand further the great significance of training and fostering successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause by all ways and means. Therefore, they more consciously put the strengthening of Party leadership over youth work as an important item on the Party committee's work agenda. The Party committee called a meeting each quarter to specially study how to strengthen work on them with an eye on the characteristics of the young commanders and fighters. The Party committee also constantly adopted such measures as running study classes, launching assessment and comparative activities among advanced League branches, etc., to organize CYL cadres at various levels to study the

Party line and exchange work experience. The CYL organizations at various levels of the whole regiment were made a core of education for the broad masses of youths.

On March 5 this year, at a time of observing the 10th anniversary of the release Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" the Party committee of the regiment further organized the young fighters to review Chairman Mao's great call. Representative and political instructor Wu Te-an who attended together with Comrade Lei Feng in former years the Youth Congress of the Shenyang PLA Units was also invited to recount Comrade Lei Feng's exemplary deeds and his own understanding in learning from Lei Feng. Meanwhile, 15 young cadres and fighters with outstanding achievements in learning from Lei Feng were cited to encourage everyone to follow more properly Lei Feng's road of growth and be a fine Communist fighter.

In the process of strengthening leadership over youth work, the Party committee of the regiment laid emphasis on leading the Communist Youth League members and young fighters in assiduously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Some minority fighters and fighters with a low cultural level who joined the colors not long ago encountered difficulties in reading and study. The Party committee operated reading classes to train tutors for them. It gave concrete assistance in setting up at each company unit a political night school for helping them combine cultural studies with the study of books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Some young commanders and fighters lacked the urge to "scrutinize things" and "squeeze out time" in reading and study. Members of the Party committee personally went down to the lower levels to join the Party and CYL branches in strengthening organizational leadership and carry out the imparting-helping-and-leading practice.

For a time, Secretary Chao Chün-t'ang who stayed with the third company found that in the course of making mass criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, the fighters paid inadequate attention to reading and study. He energetically helped the Party branch to arrange reading and study plans, and kept an eye on special topics of criticism and revisionism. Because CYL member Chao Chien-kuo and new fighter Hao Chi-sheng were not thorough in the criticism of idealist transcendentalism, he spent four consecutive nights together with them on studying Chairman Mao's "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" "On Practice," and other brilliant works and criticizing the reactionary fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers with Chairman Mao's teachings taken as the weapon. The two were enabled to raise continuously their level in reading and in criticizing revisionism. Ch'en Hung-sheng, a standing committee member of the Party committee of the regiment who stayed with the 4th company, found that fighter Kao Yuan-yuan was able to make sustained effort in reading and study. He therefore warmly helped him raise his awareness of the need to persevere in reading and a plan for persistence in reading. When the company was undergoing training in the mountainous area, Kao Yüan-yüan made himself a kerosene lamp and persevered in study without interruption. In two months' time, he finished reading Chairman Mao's five military writings including "On Protracted War," and was cited on a number of occasions by the Party and League branches. Ch'en Hung-sheng helped Kao Yüan-yüan sum up study experience, and asked him

to relate three times his experience to the whole company. This whipped up among the CYL members and youths of the whole company another wave of enthusiasm for reading and study.

At present, the majority of the cadres and fighters of this company have finished reading four or five works by Marx and Lenin including "The Manifesto of Communist Party," "Critique of the Gotha Program," etc. The new fighters who joined the colors this year have also finished reading more than two books by Marx and Lenin. In the whole regiment this company has become an advanced company in reading and study.

For the purpose of guiding the young commanders and fighters to carry forward the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice and integrate their ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm with a down-to-earth work spirit, the regiment Party committee organized everyone to energetically unfold a learn-from-Lei Feng campaign for teaching the broad masses of youths to consciously undergo hard practice and rigorous training in the three great revolutionary movements. Early this year, this regiment accepted a construction work assignment. In light of the fact that there were many new fighters, the regiment Party committee conducted with fanfare within the framework of the whole regiment education in the Party's general line of building socialism and our army's glorious tradition of hard struggle, and organized all to take part in a mass discussion on the subject "What is construction work for?" This enabled the broad masses of League members and young fighters to bear revolution in mind and display ebullient enthusiasm. Led by Hsü Pen-ch'uan, member of the standing committee of the regiment Party committee and others, they lived in matsheds, braved the sand storm, and rushed for heavy and filthy work. In five and a half months' time, they completed 50 percent construction work planned for the whole year. Through this period of training, many League members and young fighters made great headway ideologically and physically and in the ability to undertake construction work.

When young fighter Su Lien-feng joined the army, he always aspired to be a "technical soldier." When assigned to the anti-aircraft machinegun company as an ammunition bearer, he at first was unable to work ease of mind. Later, after training, he was resolved to let the revolution dictate what he should do and not to be fastidious. When the organization transferred him to work as a breeder to feed pigs, he cheerfully took the Party's need as his own choice and ran around to acquire pig-breeding experience. Day and night, he experimented with saccharified wheat stalk fodder. He kept the 70-odd pigs of the whole company plump and strong. He was honored with Merit of the 3rd Order. Not long ago, he gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

The Party committee of this regiment also constantly recounted to the young commanders and fighters the exemplary deeds of the combat heroes and elite young fighters of the company, and encouraged them to emulate the heroes, cherish the people, practice utter devotion to others without any thought of self and serve the people wholeheartedly. In ordinary times,

the broad masses of CYL members and young fighters diligently performed good deeds for the people, and the crucial moment, they did not hesitate to lay down their own lives.

League member K'ung Pin was a health worker of the 3rd company. He diligently applied himself to the proper handling of company health work and with the medical chest on his back, he went from door to door to give treatment to the sick poor and lower-middle peasants. Poor peasant Mother Chang's granddaughter was seriously ill and often fainted away. Braving the winds and rains, he persisted in paying her four visits a day. After over two months of careful treatment, he restored the patient to health.

Fighter Sung Hua-lin of the secret service company was a new fighter who joined the colors this year. One Sunday in March, on his way home, he suddenly spotted an ox on the railroad looking left and right. From the distance a passenger train was rumbling. He quickly jumped onto the rail track, picked up the tether and dragged the ox away. The ox gave a kick with its hind leg that hit him at his right eye. Blood gushed forth from his wound and he fell on the ground. Despite the pain, he climbed to his feet and hurled his shoulder at the backside of the ox. The ox had scarcely been chased off the track when the train sped by. The poor and lower-middle peasants and the railway leadership comrades warmly praised him "a good fighter who defied danger for the people."

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MAY 7 CADRE SCHOOL

How to Do a Good Job in Training Cadres by Rotation

by

Revolutionary Committee of Shanghai Municipal
"May 7" Cadre School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 10, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," our cadre school started running classes for training cadres by rotation on May 7 last year. By April this year, these classes had been operated for two terms. Participating in the study were 272 leading cadres at and above the ch'ü, hsien and bureau levels. Fourteen of these participants were members of the municipal Party committee and members of the standing committee of the municipal revolutionary committee.

According to the plan for rotational training of cadres drawn up by the municipal Party committee, leading cadres at and above the ch'ü, hsien and bureau levels throughout the municipality have to go by rotation to the municipal cadre school to study and receive a course of steeling once in three years or so. How should this training by rotation be properly carried out so that these leading comrades could reap bigger results in not too long a period of training by rotation? This is a question which we constantly take into consideration.

In our opinion, in order to do a good job in training by rotation, it is first necessary to lay down the requirements for training by rotation, so that the working personnel of the cadre school and the broad masses of students have a clear target which they should work hard to attain. These requirements must be in correspondence with Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres; they should aim at changing the world outlook and enhancing the consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; they should take the long-range interests into consideration, so that the students can study and work more properly after their return to their positions of work.

After a year's practice, we feel that the cadres participating in training by rotation in each term of study should generally fulfill the following several requirements: First, in the light of the needs of the actual struggle, they ought to choose for study one or two of the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and make strenuous efforts to have a good grasp of the basic viewpoints in these works. At the same time, they must further enhance their consciousness in studying the Marxist theory for the revolutionary cause, cultivate the habit of reading these works by the full text, establish the style of integrating theory with reality in study, and grasp a good method of study. Second, they should intensively carry out education in ideology and political line. They should be organized to take an active part in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement,

to learn the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in the course of struggle, to sum up their experiences and lessons learned in the course of the struggle between the two lines, and to demonstrate one or two actual problems by integrating theory with practice. Third, through the study of the "May 7 Directive," they should participate in collective productive labor, receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, enhance their consciousness in taking the "May 7" road, strengthen their thinking and feelings for the laboring people and cultivate the revolutionized style of thinking.

To fulfill these requirements, the students should in the course of rotational training adhere to the guideline of integrating theory with reality, uphold the principle of "laying emphasis on private study and on reading of the full text," and carry through the tradition of "studying and carrying out production concurrently."

Stand Firm on Taking the Party's Basic Line as the Key Link, Integrate Theory with Reality, and Learn the Marxist Stand, Viewpoint and Method in the Course of Struggle

Chairman Mao teaches us: "As for education for cadres whether at work or in schools for cadres, a policy should be established of focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide." In the course of rotational training, we stand firm on taking the Party's basic line as the key link to lead all branches of work. With regard to teaching and learning, we stress the necessity of studying the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works purposefully and more methodically by proceeding from the actual struggle for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, and in conjunction with the practice of revolutionary mass criticism; we pay attention to learning the stand, viewpoint and method of the teachers of the revolution in observing and solving problems, mastering the weapon of criticizing the new and old opportunists, applying criticism against revisionism and rectification of the style of work in promoting reading and study, and using reading and study to promote criticism against revisionism and rectification of the style of work.

In order to integrate reading and study closely with the actual struggle, we organize the students to study the series of Chairman Mao's teachings on the integration of theory with reality and to overcome the one-sided ideas of some comrades who, when first coming to the cadre school, were prepared to "read the classics systematically, concentrate on theoretical studies, fetch swords and guns now and charge forward to the battlefield when coming back to their positions of work." This enabled them to consciously study and master the revolutionary theory in the course of struggle.

As for teaching and learning, we adopt the following methods: 1. Clearly define which of the basic Marxist viewpoints should be grasped and which of the revisionist fallacies should be criticized, and lead all to draw a clear distinction between the two lines. 2. The students are asked to pay attention to studying how Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin

struggled against the old opportunist ringleaders and how Chairman Mao struggled against the modern revisionist ringleaders, to clarify the relationship between the ideological line and the political line and between the philosophic struggle and the class struggle, so that when criticizing the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they can grasp the vital points and make essential criticism by proceeding from the political line, and also can start from the ideological line to uncover the basic facts and dig out the roots. 3. Study and make criticism concurrently, and advance in greater depth one step after another. For instance, when studying Marxist-Leninist works such as "The State and Revolution," the rotational training classes of the second term repeatedly criticized the few sinister speeches made by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Usually, in conjunction with the contents of study, the students criticize the reactionary viewpoint in the sinister speeches; after studying one subject, they concentrate on criticizing several reactionary fallacies in the sinister speeches; after finishing studying the whole book, they make general criticism on the sinister speeches as a whole.

The students report that the above methods of study enable them to see more clearly the ultra-Right essence and the reactionary ideology of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and also make them understand more deeply the basic viewpoint of the classical works.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All work of the school aims at changing the thinking of the students." In the course of teaching and learning, the students are led to conscientiously sum up the experiences and the lessons drawn from the struggle between the two lines and to consciously change their world outlook. This is an important aspect of the integration of theory with reality. Our method is: First, we lead the students to aim the spearhead at the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and to make revolutionary mass criticism in a down-to-earth manner. The more profoundly and the more thoroughly the students criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type politically and ideologically, the more they are able to consciously draw a line of demarcation and wipe out its pernicious influence. On this foundation, when the students make a summary after studying a single subject and at the end of their term of study, they are led to grasp the principal problems in the struggle between the two lines and the common problems arising on the road of continued revolution, to analyze the causes of these problems through the world outlook and to sum up their experiences and lessons. This plays a good role in helping the students enhance their awareness of the line and of the continuation of the revolution.

Firmly Adhere to the Principle of "Laying Emphasis on Private Study and on Reading of the Full Text," Continuously Raise the Level of Consciousness in Reading and Study

Once the students come to the school, we organize them to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's works such as "Reform Our Study" and to roundly criticize the various kinds of fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type

for opposing the cadres' study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This enables them to see clearly the importance of the study of the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works from the plane of the struggle between the two lines.

Comrade Ma Hsiu-ying, a member of the municipal Party committee, was formerly a scavenger with a rather low cultural level. After entering the cadre school, he further enhanced his consciousness in studying the Marxist theory for the revolutionary cause. He got up early and went to bed late and carried out private study diligently. He also learned humbly from other students. He not only mastered the basic spirit of the Marxist-Leninist works he had studied, but also learned more than 500 characters which he did not know. After he returned to his position of work, he continued to carry out study perseveringly and diligently.

Some students formerly had ideas of relying on the tutors. After studying works by the full text through private study, they tasted the sweets of an initial success. They learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Marxism-Leninism is a treasure, from which we can learn nothing without making efforts. We must delve into it conscientiously and strenuously. The further we study it, the deeper our enthusiasm will be."

Based on the pursuit of private study by the students, we also pay attention to pooling the wisdom of all students and carrying out mass activities in teaching and learning from each other. We specifically grasp three links: First, lead every student to repeatedly study works by the full text, think about what they have read, appreciate the spiritual essence of these works, and to raise the problems which they do not understand. Second, organize mutual-assistance activities and group discussions, so that they may enlighten each other, help each other, eliminate the difficult points, grasp the important points and have a good grasp of the basic viewpoints. Third, with the Party branch as a unit, organize some of the students to mount the teaching platform, talk about what they have learned in the course of study and criticize revisionism, so that they may exchange experiences and make progress together.

In stressing "laying emphasis on private study and on reading of the full text," does it mean that the tutors are not necessary? According to the experience we have acquired from the two terms of rotational training, adherence to this principle does not replace the essential guidance and assistance but, on the contrary, imposes higher demands on tutoring work. When giving guidance and assistance, the teachers cannot "inject" the ready-made tutoring materials into the minds of the students but must "help" them by giving tit for tat in accordance with the conditions of their private study. They must not concentrate on explaining the terms and concepts but must put stress on explaining the basic viewpoints. They must not explain the terms in the abstract by going from one theory to another but must illustrate the Marxist principle by linking it with the actual struggle. They must help the students learn to apply revolutionary theory in solving actual problems. Concrete help should be given more frequently to the students with a low cultural level.

Persist in "Studying and Carrying Out Production Concurrently," Take Participation in Productive Labor and Receiving of Re-education from the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants as an Important Course of Study

"Study and carry out production concurrently"--this is a fine tradition of our Party in educating the cadres and an important content in training cadres by rotation in the spirit of the "May 7 Directive." In the past two terms of study, we concentrated on education in the "May 7" road. After studying the "May 7 Directive," criticizing the counter-revolutionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to vilify the sending of cadres to do manual labor at the basic level, visiting the school history exhibition and hearing the past students' accounts of their experience, the students gradually understood the necessity of participating in collective productive labor and receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. The comrades who formerly held that "they could concentrate on reading in the cadre school and do remedial manual labor after their return to their positions of work" also enhanced their awareness of the line and took an active part in productive labor.

Besides arranging some productive labor in the school, we also organize the students to go out of the school and join the poor and lower-middle peasants in dredging river and rushing through harvest and sowing, to visit the families of poor and lower-middle peasants and ask them to give education in class struggle and the struggle in line by recounting their past sufferings and comparing their past conditions with those of the present. The students report that by going among the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have a yardstick for making comparison and an example to learn from and that after performing one more day of labor in the production team they can gain a bit of more feelings for the laboring people.

Through performing manual labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, an old cadre recalled that he was once wounded during the years of war and the peasants carried him on a stretcher and took him to a safe place after walking 200 li, but after he had gone to the city, his feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants subsided gradually. He stated that he would never divorce himself ideologically from the masses but would render fresh meritorious service for the people.

After going to the countryside to perform manual labor the students from the industrial front learned more deeply that mechanization was the fundamental way out for agriculture and were determined to contribute more toward aiding agriculture.

Besides taking part in agricultural productive labor, the students also go to help in kitchen work in the mess hall, to clean the classrooms and the latrines. They feel that participating in this kind of commonplace manual labor in the capacity of common laborers is very useful in overcoming bureaucracy and maintaining close ties with the masses.

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Make a Success of Education for Cadres According to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- The Central organs called a "May 7" school work conference to discuss the question of going a step further to insure the proper operation of "May 7" cadre schools.

  The "May 7" cadre school is a new-born thing that has grown out of the great proletarian cultural revolution. To strengthen education for cadres through following the "May 7" road is of profound significance in strengthening Party building, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and building socialism.

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, July 10, 1973) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings such as the "May 7 directive," "send the broad masses of cadres downward to the lower levels to do manual labor," etc., the Central organs have scored tremendous achievements in maintaining the proper operation of "May 7" cadre school on a long-term basis. The broad masses of cadres have been satisfactorily tempered in the cadre schools. They have further enhanced their awareness of the line, and their spiritual outlook has completely changed. Recently, the Central organs called in Peking a "May 7" cadre school work conference to sum up and exchange experience. The question of going a step further to insure the proper operation of "May 7" cadre schools was discussed.

For over 4 years, the broad masses of cadres of the Central organs who were sent to the lower levels "studied and took up production simultaneously," criticized the bourgeoisie" and "did mass work" in the "May 7" cadre schools. They reaped fruitful results in their ideological transformation and in production. Since the second plenum of the 9th Party Central Committee, all cadre schools have launched a penetrating criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, and through seriously reading and studying have conducted education in ideology and political line. The broad masses of cadres have raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Shining with revolutionary spirit they have carried forward the style of hard struggle, and further deepened their thoughts and feelings for the laboring people. Assuming the attitude of ordinary laborers and by studying and doing manual work together with the broad masses, many old cadres have fostered the idea that they must be able to work effectively either at a higher or at a lower level and either as an "official" or an ordinary person. On the road of ideological revolutionization, they have taken a big stride forward. Many young cadres have gained in vitality and vigor. Some "three-door" cadres who left the home door for the school door and subsequently, the school door for the office door have changed their state of knowing nothing about industrial and agricultural work, and have made an appreciable change in their spiritual outlook. Meanwhile, the "May 7" cadre schools of various units have reaped

fruitful results in production. Thirty-five of them have reached the target for grain output set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production," and forty-two have been self-sufficiency in grain, oil, meat and vegetables. Now, the broad masses of new and old cadres with a new spiritual outlook have continuously stepped into their work posts and won the good praise of the masses.

At this work conference, the delegates seriously studied a series of directives from Chairman Mao on criticism of revisionism and rectification of style and the training and education of cadres, grasped the essence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and thoroughly criticized their criminal acts in vainly attempting to alter the Party's basic line and policies, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. They pointed out that the "May 7" cadre school is a fine way of training and educating cadres according to Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadres education. To strengthen education for cadres through following the "May 7" road is of far-reaching significance to the strengthening of Party building, the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the building of socialism. They noted the "May 7" cadre schools had won the support of the broad masses of cadres and that the malicious attacks by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers against the "May 7" cadre schools and against the sending of cadres to the lower levels for tempering through had fallen flat.

The "May 7" cadre school is a newborn thing that has grown out of the great proletarian cultural revolution. At the meeting, the experiences of many advanced units were introduced. All expressed their determination in learning from these advanced experiences and in insuring the continued successful operation of the "May 7" cadre schools.

The students of the "May 7" cadre school run by the general office of the Party Central Committee seriously studied books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and penetratingly launched the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign. In doing mass work, they missed no opportunity in making a success of production. After four years of hard struggle, the broad masses of cadres have steeled themselves ideologically and strengthened themselves physically. They have also created wealth for the state. Apart from achieving self-sufficiency in grain, oil, meats and vegetables, they have surrendered and sold to the state over 2,000,000 catties of surplus grain and 30,000-odd catties of ginned cotton. They also built up a grain reserve of 800,000 catties. Thus laying down a good foundation for the proper operation of "May 7" cadre schools.

The "May 7" cadre school of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee has organized the sending of students by stages and by groups to join neighboring production teams. As a result of the practice of operating the school with the door open, over 90 percent of the students of the whole school have been directly tested tempered and elevated in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside. Meanwhile, this has also a definite role to play in changing the outlook of the rural areas around the cadre school.

This meeting was of the view that to insure the successful operation of the "May 7" cadre schools. It is imperative to do a good job in criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and conduct penetrating education in the Party's basic line. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism and not revisionism, unite and don't split, be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire," it is necessary to criticize the ultra-Right essence the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and their revisionist line in education for cadres. It is necessary to penetratingly criticize politically and ideologically their various fallacies calling for opposition to the education of cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, opposition to the cadres' participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and opposition to the cadres' integration with workers and peasants, and their criminal acts in attacking and undermining the "May 7" cadre schools.

The meeting pointed out that the "May 7" cadre schools must organize cadres to seriously study books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, must give priority to "study of politics" and "criticism of the bourgeoisie," must carry forward the revolutionary style of linking theory with practice in study, and must link up their reading and study with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, with the summing up of the experience in the struggle between the two lines and with the transformation of one's world outlook.

The "May 7" cadre school must make productive labor an important object of study, because cadres' participation in collective productive labor is "a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." It is necessary to educate the cadres to temper themselves through labor, to identify themselves more closely with the working people in their thinking and feeling to persist in running schools industriously and thriftily, to foster the style of hard struggle and to promote their own ideological revolutionization.

The "May 7" cadre schools must go on organizing the sending of students by groups to production teams in neighboring villages or neighboring factories and mines for tempering and to do mass work, make social investigations and receive re-education by workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, where conditions permit. Attention must be paid to coordinating the three measures--reading and study, participation in collective productive labor and self-tempering in production teams in order to insure, and making proper arrangements for the better education and training of the broad masses of cadres.

The meeting pointed out with emphasis that the key to the proper operation of "May 7" cadres schools lies in strengthening Party leadership. All organs should put a principal leading comrade in charge of "May 7" cadre schools, regularly study cadre school work and opportunely sum up their experiences. Cadre schools must be equipped with a strong leading body

and a certain number of full-time personnel and maintain a certain degree of stability. The meeting discussed the question of training all cadres now at their posts by rotation in "May 7" cadre schools. The delegates attending the meeting unanimously expressed that guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they would go a step further to insure the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre schools.

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SHANGHAI T'UNGCHI UNIVERSITY

East China University Links Teaching with Practice

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 14, 1973)

shanghai's tungchi university has established regular and direct contact with factories to link its teaching with construction projects and research items. this teaching method has been proved effective in raising the students' ability to analyze and solve problems.

the university is a poly-technical institute with civil engineering and architecture as the main subjects. guided by chairman mao's proletarian line in education, the teachers and students of the two departments set up a "may 7" commune in 1967 in cooperation with designing institutes of civil engineering and architecture and building units. in line with chairman mao's teaching on uniting theory and practice, both the teachers and students apply their theoretical knowledge at construction sites. this experience was then popularized in the departments of underground structures, power equipment and machinery, heating and plumbing, bridge and road construction and building materials.

the combining of teaching and engineering projects helps the students master theoretical knowledge better. education is closely linked with production so that it directly serves socialist construction. over the past two years, the university has completed the designing and construction of 21 industrial projects, highways, railways and bridges. it has designed and built 30 housing estates with a total floor space of 60,000 square metres; made or assembled over 170 pieces of machinery, trial-produced a great number of new machines and developed many new devices and technical processes.

the whole university spends one-third of the time in factories or construction sites. some specialties use school-run factories and laboratories for additional teaching. the 50 and more teachers and students of the water supply and sewerage specialty of the heating and plumbing department combined their study of water supply and engineering structures with designing a water works. they visited dozens of water works and found that water was wasted when the filtration tanks were cleaned because of the lack of automatic installations to control the water. basing themselves on this, the students made various designs for filtration tanks that automatically control the intake of water. after discussion, they decided to adopt a design in which the principle of syphon is applied. experienced workers were invited to give lectures to the students. the students completed the design after dozens of experiments.

research projects were chosen to help students raise their ability in solving problems from simpler to more complex. a class of the housing construction specialty was formed of worker-students with an average of 14 years of experience. after finishing elementary mathematics, drawing, surveying, statics and the mechanical property of materials, these worker-students designed a simple dormitory. having acquired the basic theory of building and structural designs and knowledge of cost analysis, the students then took lessons based on the designing and construction of a more complicated factory building.

GRAIN HARVEST

Central China Province Reports Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 13, 1973)

the central china province of hupeh has reaped a good summer harvest of wheat, barley and other crops despite heavy rain and other natural disasters. total output surpassed last year's.

the area under summer-harvested crops in hupeh province this year exceeded 1,666,000 hectares, 33,000 hectares above the 1972 figure.

to strengthen leadership over production, more than 70,000 cadres at various levels took part in farm work in production brigades and teams, making investigations and giving on-the-spot guidance.

great efforts were made in wheat field management. the hsiangyang administrative region, a major producer of winter wheat, expanded the area under wheat and other summer-harvested crops by more than 10,000 hectares. the peasants in the region hoed the wheat fields several times and gave them a top-dressing of farmyard manure and chemical fertilizer. per-hectare wheat yield was nearly 10 per cent higher than last year's.

a mass movement to build water control works was launched in the province last winter and by this spring over 50,000 projects had been completed to improve irrigation on 200,000 hectares and drainage on 100,000 hectares.

heavy rain fell in some areas of the province last may. the water accumulated in the fields was drained into the

yangtze river through a network of sluices and ditches, complete with pumping stations. this relieved the cropland of waterlogging.

when the crops ripened, large numbers of government cadres, city inhabitants, teachers, students and soldiers went to the rural areas to help commune members with the harvesting.

following the good summer harvest, the rural cadres and peasants are strengthening management of autumn-harvested crops.

Good Summer Crops Gathered in Shensi, Northwest China

(NCNA-English Sian, Jul. 13, 1973)

good harvests of wheat, barley, garden peas and rape seeds have been reaped in shensi province, northwest china, despite a serious drought.

hanchung, ankang and shanglo regions in southern shensi have garnered over ten per cent more summer crops than last year. wheat output has increased in the plains along the wei river, which is served by an extensive irrigation network. in a number of communes and brigades there wheat output alone has topped the annual grain target set by the national programme for agricultural development, that is, 3 to 3.75 tons per hectare.

the good harvest was due to the deep-going movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. nearly 30,000 cadres have gone to production brigades and teams to help strengthen the leading bodies ideologically and organizationally, sum up and spread advanced experience and implement the party's rural policies. they took the lead in fighting the drought. wheat acreage in the province was enlarged by 33,300 hectares while field management improved.

party organizations at various levels in the province mobilized the masses to build irrigation projects and improve farmland. the province has built over 86,600 hectares of terraced fields, levelled over 73,300 hectares of land and deep ploughed 473,300 hectares since last autumn. at the same time, the people completed over 9,300 irrigation projects and built more than 6,000 pump wells. this has increased the irrigated acreage by over 33,300 hectares.

full use was made of the irrigation facilities in the fight against drought. pumping stations and wells worked round the clock. where such facilities were lacking, cadres and workers from the cities joined the peasants in finding new water sources and improving field management to preserve moisture in the soil. they also applied more fertilizer. all this helped ensure the good harvest.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Central China Steel Center Adds Another Big Sintering Plant

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 13, 1973)

the wuhan steel complex recently completed and put into production its no. 3 sintering plant, one of the largest in china.

the plant now has two production units with four sintering machines. one unit went into operation at the end of last year and the other was put to a final test run on june 15. ten days of smooth trial-production showed that everything was in normal working order and quantity and quality met designed standards.

the completion of the new project makes it possible for this central china steel centre to expand production.

the workers, cadres and technicians showed great revolutionary drive in constructing the project. the designers produced a general plane design for comment within ten days. the workers and technicians made many technical innovations to speed up construction. in laying the foundation of a workshop, the workers dynamited the earth and removed it by machinery to cut the construction time by a half.

more than 140 factories in a dozen provinces and municipalities rushed production of parts and machinery for the new sintering plant. the shanghai metallurgical and mining equipment plant was helped by a dozen other factories in the course of producing a key piece of heat-resistant equipment for the new plant.

SNAIL FEVER CONTROL

Great Changes in Former Disease-Ridden East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jul. 13, 1973)

constant efforts in improving hygienic conditions have brought a complete change to yukiang county in east china's kiangsi province, a county previously plagued by schistosomiasis (snail fever). no new case of the disease has been discovered in the past 15 years.

when the county was liberated in 1949, the disease had destroyed 42 villages and depleted the population in more than 100 others. some 4,300 people were found suffering from it. large tracts of fertile fields were deserted.

led by the party and the people's government, the yukiang people after liberation launched a mass movement against schistosomiasis and stamped it out in 1958.

chairman mao wrote the brilliant poem "farewell to the god of plague" on july 1, 1958, warmly praising the yukiang people for the success. since then, many effective measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of schistosomiasis and develop agricultural production.

the county gives the commune members a general physical check-up every year and organizes annual health campaigns to improve the environs. all production teams now have their own health workers and special personnel in charge of water sources and night soil.

the yukiang people combine the transformation of their surroundings with farm improvement projects. they removed mounds and filled in ponds and ditches to get rid of snails, intermediate hosts for schistosoma. eighty per cent of the county's cropland has been levelled and 90 per cent of it is now under irrigation.

the lantienpan production brigade of the pingting commune, one of the hardest-hit areas before liberation, removed 120 mounds and filled in more than 100 ponds and dried wells, thus eliminating the sources of snails and doubling the acreage of its arable land.

by turning 85 per cent of its land into neat, garden-like fields, the brigade increased its grain yield from about one ton per hectare in the early post-liberation years to 7.5 tons per hectare last year.

liu chin-yuan, secretary of the brigade party branch, and all other members of his family suffered from snail fever and his father and grandfather died of the disease in pre-liberation days. after liberation, he

and his mother, two sisters and one brother were given free medical treatment by the government and cured of the disease. they now live happily and liu chin-yuan works whole-heartedly, leading the commune members forward both in revolution and in construction.

the county's medical and health workers have also carried out extensive investigations for other common and recurrent diseases and have given medical treatment to the patients. all patients suffering from hilariasis have been cured.

DESERTER FROM TAIWAN

Ma Jen-hui Meets Former Chiang Officer

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1973)

ma jen-hui, director, wang yu-ching and wang shih-yen, deputy directors, of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), met and had a cordial conversation here today with mr. chao ming-che, former army major and officer of the china airlines of the chiang kai-shek clique. they informed mr. chao ming-che that he had been appointed to work in the c.a.a.c. mr. chao ming-che thanked the party and government for their solicitude and arrangements. he said: "after returning to the mainland, i have visited many places and am happy to see with my own eyes the achievements in construction over the past twenty years. i will study hard and work well for the construction of the motherland."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian People's Defense Ministry Holds Meeting
to Welcome Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 13, 1973)

the ministry of people's defence of albania, held a meeting here yesterday evening to warmly welcome the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china.

present on the occasion were p. dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the people's army; s. bekteshi, member of the presidium of the people's assembly; d. mamaqi, secretary of the tirana district party committee; r. malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; h. duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; cadres of the people's defence ministry; representatives of the people's army units stationed in tirana and government, institutions and enterprises in tirana.

also present were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other diplomatic officials of the embassy as well as representatives of chinese engineers and technicians working in albania.

the hall was decorated with the portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and the portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and a big streamer reading: "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and the armies of albania and china."

comrade b. dume and comrade hsu hsiang-chien spoke at the meeting which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

after warmly greeting the chinese military friendship delegation, comrade dume said that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two peoples, the two parties and the two armies of albania and china are based on marxism-leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, are forged by the marxist-leninist parties of the two countries and the great leaders comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, and are invincible. he continued: "the current visit of the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china

led by comrade hsu hsiang-chien has further strengthened our revolutionary militant friendship."

comrade dume praised the great success achieved by the chinese people and the people's liberation army in socialist revolution and construction and wished them still greater successes on the road of building and defending socialism.

comrade dume said: "a very healthy revolutionary situation prevails in our country. the steel-like unity between the party, the people and the army is stronger than ever. carrying out the historic resolutions of the 6th congress of the party and the teachings of their beloved and respected leader comrade enver hoxha, and the slogan of 'building socialism with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other', the albanian working people and commanders and fighters of the army have resolutely put forward a series of revolutionary proposals, launched revolutionary campaigns, and mobilized themselves to work with all their efforts for the complete revolutionization of life, for further raising revolutionary consciousness and fulfilling the tasks in economy, culture and national defence."

comrade dume said that on the road of its further development and reinforcement, the albanian people's army will be guided by comrade enver hoxha's instructions given on the 30th founding anniversary of the army, will forever hold high the militant flag, maintain vigilance, strengthen discipline and tenaciously master the military art so as to defeat any enemy who dares to launch an invasion.

in his speech, comrade hsu hsiang-chien first expressed heartfelt thanks to the albanian comrades for the warm welcome and cordial reception they accorded the delegation.

he said: "the albanian people's army was founded by comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour. it is a new-type people's army armed with marxism-leninism. it was born in the raging flames of the war against fascist aggression, has grown in strength in the storm of class struggle and has been tempered in socialist revolution and socialist construction. in the past 30 years, this heroic army has traversed a brilliant road of struggles and performed immortal merits for the people."

comrade hsu hsiang-chien said: "the fraternal albanian people's army, following the teachings of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, is marching continuously forward in big strides along the broad road of revolutionization." he heartily wished the albanian people and the albanian people's army new and greater successes."

comrade hsu hsiang-chien said that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, under the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the party, have achieved new successes on various

fronts through the great proletarian cultural revolution and by deepening the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. following chairman mao's teachings to "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", while stepping up socialist construction, we are keeping a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and be prepared at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to launch an invasion.

comrade hsu hsiang-chien said: "the two parties, the two peoples and the two armies of china and albania are close comrades and comrades-in-arms. we always support, encourage and learn from each other in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and in the cause of socialist revolution and construction." "this great friendship of ours which has been forged personally by comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao is based on marxism-leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and has withstood the severe test of violent storms and is therefore unbreakable," he concluded.

the speeches of comrade dume and comrade hsu hsiang-chien were frequently interrupted by loud applause and cheers.

the people's defence ministry of albania and the chinese military friendship delegation exchanged silk banners at the meeting.

accompanied by l. perllaku, deputy chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army, the chinese military friendship delegation visited on july 13 the albanian national plastic art exhibition here which is devoted to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

on july 12, liu tao-sheng, member of the chinese delegation and deputy commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, and tsou yen, member of the chinese delegation and deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, accompanied by i. prifti, deputy director of the political department of the albanian people's army, paid a visit to the tirana tractor spare parts plant where they were given a rousing welcome.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Feted in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 13, 1973)

the ministry of people's defence of albania gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese military friendship delegation led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the dinner was attended by comrades b. balluku, h. toska, k. hazbiu, s. koleka and p. dume; sh. peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; n. nase, minister of foreign affairs; d. mamaqi, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour; n. marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; and h. duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

comrade b. balluku and comrade hsu hsiang-chien spoke at the dinner.

in his speech comrade balluku said: "an eternal and unbreakable unity and friendship exists between the peoples and armies of our two countries. this unity and friendship has been fostered by our two marxist-leninist parties and the beloved leaders chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha. this friendship is based on the immortal thinking of marxism-leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and it has been deeply rooted in the hearts of our two peoples and armies. no force on earth can damage it, because it was born and has been tempered in our common struggle against the enemies, the u.s.-led imperialism and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism. it has experienced and withstood innumerable storms and has been forged into genuine friendship between our peoples.

he wished the chinese people and army fresh and greater victories on the road of revolution and socialism.

in his speech comrade hsu hsiang-chien said: "during our stay in albania we have seen with our own eyes that the albanian people and army cherish a sincere love for their great leader comrade enver hoxha and are closely rallied around the party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. inspired by the militant slogan of holding pick in one hand and rifle in the other to build socialism, the whole country seething with vigorous and militant spirit, has achieved great successes on all fronts."

he said: "today, at the initiation of comrade enver hoxha and guided by the resolution of the 4th plenum of the 6th congress of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, a struggle against the influences of bourgeois and revisionist ideas is being carried out throughout albania. the deepening of this campaign of revolutionization will surely promote the development of socialism and guarantee that albania always march forward in gigantic strides along the road of socialism."

he continued: "the brilliant successes made by the albanian people and army prove eloquently that the albanian people are worthy of the name of an unyielding, courageous and fearless people, the albanian party of labour is worthy of the name of a glorious party armed with marxism-leninism and the people's army of albania worthy of the name of a heroic army loyal to the fatherland and the people. your heroic exploits have deeply inspired us and we greatly admire your revolutionary spirit."

the banquet was immersed throughout in a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the comrades-in-arms of china and albania.

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 13, 1973)

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, received all members of the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, here this afternoon.

among those present on the occasion were hysni kapo, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the albanian council of ministers and concurrently minister of people's defence; petrit dume, chief of the general staff of the people's army; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; and hito cako, chief of the political department of the people's army.

during the meeting, comrade enver hoxha had a very cordial and friendly conversation with all comrades

of the chinese delegation and posed for a group photograph with them.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present.

Leader of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 13, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, leader of the chinese military friendship delegation and vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a reciprocal banquet for the successful conclusion of the friendly visit of the chinese delegation to albania at the chinese embassy here this evening.

among those attending the banquet were b. balluku, h. toska, k. hazbiu, s. koleka and p. dume, leaders of albanian party, government and army; and sh. peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; n. nase, minister of foreign affairs; h. cako, chief of the political department of the people's army; d. mamaqi, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour; n. marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; and h. duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; and responsible cadres of the people's army.

present also were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, as well as chinese representatives of the sino-albanian joint stock shipping company.

comrade hsu hsiang-chien and comrade h. cako delivered speeches at the banquet.

in his speech, comrade hsu hsiang-chien expressed thanks to the albanian people and army for their warm welcome and cordial reception accorded to the delegation.

he said: "everywhere we heard cheers from the depth of heart for chinese-albanian friendship. everywhere we came across moving episodes of the fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania. we have felt especially honoured that comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received all members of our delegation and had very cordial and friendly conversations with us."

during the visit, comrade hsu hsiang-chien said, "we are pleased to find that under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, have brought about great changes of their motherland. they are known of their boundless enthusiasm, high fighting spirit and selfless hard work. there are remarkable achievements in the construction of national defence due to the raising of political consciousness, the bringing into full play of the glorious tradition, the carrying out of mass line and the strengthening of military training of the albanian people's army which is always maintaining a strong militant will and revolutionary vigilance. the albanian people and army are now carrying out the resolution adopted at the 4th plenum of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and are engaged in an extensive struggle against the influence of bourgeois and revisionist ideology. we warmly congratulate you on your brilliant successes already gained on all fronts and wish you new and greater victories in your future struggle".

comrade hsu hsiang-chien said: "'a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near. china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked.' it is through this visit to albania that we members of the chinese military friendship delegation have personally experienced the powerful might of this friendship and unity. at a time when we are going to leave your heroic country, we pledge once again to the fraternal albanian comrades-in-arms that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will immensely treasure the profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity between us. in our future struggle we shall, as in the past, always be united and always fight together and be victorious together."

in his speech, comrade hito cako paid glowing tribute to the revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armies of albania and china. he said: "time has most eloquently shown that this friendship cultivated by our two marxist-leninist parties and great leaders comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha will last for ever as the mountains in our two countries and is strong as the people of our two countries and pure as our ideals."

he added: "the people and army of our country are following with pleasure every historic victory the great people's china scored in socialist revolution and socialist construction." "we rejoice over and are proud of every achievement of yours because your achievements are also ours and the achievements of socialism and revolution," he noted.

he said: "the chinese people's liberation army, founded, educated and led by the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung, has further developed its glorious fighting tradition, steeled its proletarian

consciousness and strengthened its ties with the people. it had in the past, as it has today a very high revolutionary spirit. it fulfils the historical tasks entrusted by the people, the motherland and revolution. it firmly safeguards the victories of socialism and are prepared at all times to wipe out all the aggressors no matter from where they come."

comrade cako said: "the chinese communist party, the people's republic of china and the chinese people's liberation army have won the respect and uncompared prestige from the people of the world for their victories, struggles and construction." "these achievements are a strong inspiration and support to our people in their daily work and struggle for consolidating the victories already won and the continuous march along the socialist road," he added.

the banquet was permeated throughout with a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Concludes Visit to Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 14, 1973)

the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party, left here for home this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army and successfully concluding its friendly visit to albania.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were b. balluku, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of albanian people's defence; sh. peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; p. dume, chief of the general staff of the people's army; n. nase, minister of foreign affairs; r. perllaku, deputy chief of the general staff of the people's army; d. mamaqi, secretary of the tirana district party committee; n. marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; and m. duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship association.

also present at the airport were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua; military attache of the chinese embassy wu hao-chih; chinese working personnel of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company; and representatives of chinese engineers and technicians working in albania and chinese students studying in albania.

the tirana airport building today was decorated with the huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung and the national flags of albania and china. streamers hung there read: "long live the militant unity between the two parties of china and albania exclamation" "long live the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the chinese people's liberation army and the albanian people's army exclamation"

when comrade hsu hsiang-chien and other members of the chinese delegation entered the airport in the company of comrade balluku, the commanders and fighters of the albanian people's army units stationed in tirana, workers and functionaries of factories and enterprises in the capital, and representatives of mass organizations waiting there applauded warmly and shouted frequently "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" and "friendship is guarantee exclamation" the band struck up and students from the "skanderbeg" military academy presented flowers to the distinguished chinese guests.

before boarding the plane, comrade hsu hsiang-chien warmly shook hands with and embraced b. balluku, sh. peci and other comrades.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of France-China Friendship Society Leaves Peking for Northeast China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1973)

the 21-member delegation of the france-china friendship society left here for a visit to northeast china today before going home. the delegation is led by suzanne marty, member of the national secretariat of the society.

the delegation toured factories, schools, residential quarters and other places of interest in shanghai and peking after its arrival in china on july 3.

French Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

french ambassador to china and mme. etienne manac'h gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the republic of france.

attending the reception on invitation were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, chung fu-hsiang, ma jen-hui, teng kang, chou jung-kuo, ting hsueh-sung, wang yeh-chiu, yueh chih-chien and li chuan.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Peking Men's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match with Guinea Basketballers

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jul. 13, 1973)

the peking men's basketball team held a friendly match with the basketball team of the conakry polytechnic institute at the "september 28" stadium here yesterday evening. an opening ceremony was held before the match.

among those attending the ceremony and watching the match were toure mohamed lamine, guinean minister of mines and geology; camara amamadou, director, and diasso mamadou, vice-director of the national sports service of the guinean ministry of youth, arts and sports; kemoko toure, vice-president, and olory togbe, secretary general, of the guinean basketball federation; and several hundreds of spectators.

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and diplomatic envoys of a number of other countries here also attended the opening ceremony and watched the match.

when the chinese and guinean basketball players marched into the competition hall decorated with the national flags of the two countries, they were warmly welcomed by the spectators.

at the opening ceremony, the band played the national anthems of the two countries and the leaders of the two teams exchanged pennants. minister lamine thon shook hands with the players of the two countries.

a friendly match followed the ceremony. the fine sportsmanship and excellent skill displayed by the players of the two countries received warm applause from all spectators.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Delegation to Council Meeting of Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1973)

after attending the 26th meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation, the korean delegation to the meeting left here by train today to visit southern china. leader of the delegation is ko tae un, vice-minister of power of the democratic people's republic of korea and chairman of the korean side to the council. the korean delegation is accompanied on the visit by tu hsing-yuan, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power and chairman of the chinese side to the council, and council members lu ping and hu yun.

among those present at the railway station to see the delegation off were other members of the chinese delegation which attended the council meeting.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, was present.

while in peking, the korean delegation visited factories, the subway and the palace museum.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Racing-Club Football Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1973)

the chinese football association gave a reception here this evening to welcome the lebanese "racing-club" football delegation on its friendly visit to china.

attending the reception were leader elie j. koubali, deputy leader youssef h.d. ammar and all members of the delegation, and adib alameddine, secretary of the lebanese embassy in china.

present were tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chang chih-huai, leading member of the host association, chu tse and tsui fu-chang, leading members of organizations concerned, and chinese football coaches and players.

the reception was filled with an atmosphere of friendship. chang chih-huai, elie j. koubali and adib alameddine spoke at the reception, wishing that the friendship between the chinese and lebanese peoples and sportsmen would constantly grow.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday.

First Match Held between Peking and Beirut Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Beirut, Jul. 13, 1973)

the peking men's volleyball team held its first friendly match with the beirut men's volleyball team last evening in kalamoun, a town in north lebanon.

watching the match were abdel azizhaidar, representative of the governor of north lebanon, and bechara farhat, president of the lebanese volleyball federation, as well as some 2,000 spectators.

chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

both the chinese and lebanese volleyball players displayed a spirit of bravery and tenacity. their excellent skilfulness won repeated warm applause from the spectators. after the match, players of the two countries presented gifts to each other.

before the match, the chinese women volleyball players had held an exhibition match to the warm welcome of the on-lookers.

the peking volleyball players, men and women, called on president bechara farhat of the lebanese volleyball federation yesterday and held friendly conversations with him.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Back in Peking After Visiting Malaysia, Thailand and Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by chuang tse-tung wound up its friendly visit to malaysia, thailand and burma and returned here by air today.

chuang tse-tung said at the airport: "our visit to malaysia, thailand and burma is one for study and friendship." "the visit and friendly matches helped further promote our friendship with the people and sportsmen of the three countries. we have learned a lot from them," he added.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by president of the chinese table tennis association chen hsien and table tennis coaches and players. burmese ambassador to china u thein maung was present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Scientists Leave Mexico for Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 12, 1973)

the chinese scientists' group led by liu jui-yu, from the academy of sciences of china, left here for home by plane yesterday.

the chinese scientists took part in the continental conference on science and mankind held here between june 20 and july 4, and visited a number of institutes of scientific research. they were accorded a friendly reception by their mexican counterparts, and professional experience was exchanged between them.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Princess and Kumar Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1973)

her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur shahi arrived here by air this evening to pay a friendly visit to china along with the nepalese badminton delegation at the invitation of the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned, liang feng, kuo tung-chun, hsing jen-hsien, wei ming, kuo lei and chi yu-hua, and chinese badminton coaches and players.

present were mrs. ranadhir subba, wife of the nepalese ambassador to china, y.k. silwal, first secretary of the nepalese embasssy here, and his wife, and other embassy officials. also present were members of the nepalese badminton delegation which is already in peking.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and ambassador ranadhir subba made a special trip to shanghai to meet the princess and the kumar and accompanied them to peking.

Nepalese Princess and Kumar Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here today to warmly welcome her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur shahi who are visiting china along with the nepalese badminton delegation.

attending the banquet were all members of the nepalese badminton delegation led by basnyat, nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba, mrs. subba and embassy officials.

present were wang meng, minister of the host organization, leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, wang chen, chung shih-tung, liang feng, kuo tung-chun and hsing jen-hsien, and chinese badminton coaches and players.

minister wang meng and ambassador ranadhir subba spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

wang meng said: the nepalese people are a industrious people. china and nepal, linked by mountains and rivers, have been friendly neighbours since ancient times. in recent years, the friendly relations between the two countries are constantly developing and sports exchanges are daily increasing. coming to china for a visit, her royal highness princess shobha shahi and kumar mohan bahadur shahi and the nepalese badminton delegation have brought the friendship of the nepalese people and sportsmen for the chinese people and sportsmen and made new contributions to the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

ambassador subba, on behalf of her royal highness princess shobha shahi and kumar mohan bahadur shahi thanked the chinese friends for their welcome and hospitality. he said: the friendly relations between nepal and china, two friendly neighbours, can be traced back to a hundred or even a thousand years. such relations have further developed since the founding of the people's republic of china. the sports exchanges between the two countries have been increasing in recent years. during their visit to china, her royal highness princess shobha shahi and kumar mohan bahadur shahi and the badminton delegation will convey the friendship of the nepalese people and sportsmen to the chinese people and sportsmen.

Nepalese Princess and Kumar at Peking Badminton Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

nepalese and chinese badminton teams gave an exhibition to 18,000 cheering spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur.shahi were present together with professor nerandra bahadur basnyat, leader of the nepalese badminton delegation, nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and mrs. subba.

present were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, chung shih-lung, lu wei-chao, kuo tung-chun, hsing jen-hsien, wei ming, kuo lei and chi yu-hua.

the exhibition matches were played in a friendly atmosphere. events included two men's singles matches, and a women's doubles and three men's doubles matches played by chinese-nepalese pairs.

kumar mohan bahadur shahi won from chou ke-chien in two straight sets, and later partnered china's tang hsien-hu to beat hou chia-chang and purushottam k.c.

the exciting matches and fine co-operation between the chinese and nepalese players drew warm applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Commercial Study Group Returns to Peking from Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 13, 1973)

the vietnamese commercial study group led by minister of commerce hoang quoc thinh arrived here from nanning by air this afternoon. it was accompanied by kao hsiu, chinese vice-minister of commerce.

the study group arrived in nanning on july 8 from kwangchow. while in nanning, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited supply and marketing co-operatives, factories and shops.

on their arrival in and departure from nanning, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were greeted at the airport by an ping-sheng, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, wang en-hou, vice-chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. also present was le quang nhan, consul-general of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning.

some members of the study group left nanning for home by train yesterday morning.

Peking Press Acclaims Short Story Collection from South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

a "people's daily" book review yesterday dealt with the "short story collection of south viet nam" which it described as "a demonstration of the invincible strength of people's war, and showing the heroic south vietnamese people".

"we read them while celebrating the great victories of the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this makes us very happy, and we feel close to our vietnamese comrades", the article said.

compiled by the chinese people's literature publishing house, the collection includes 15 short stories selected from publications by the south viet nam liberation publishing house, the information office of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china, and the viet nam press and magazines. the book is popular among peking readers.

among the authors are well-known vietnamese writers, cadres of the south viet nam national front for liberation and commanders and fighters of the liberation armed forces. writing and fighting at the same time under the pall of war, they vividly and truthfully portray the revolutionary heroism and optimism of the people of viet nam.

the stories draw the portraits of a fearless soldier all of whose fingers were burnt by the enemy, who used his stump to hold knives, to shoot guns and even to strangle the enemy; the sapper who covered the mine with his own body to let the whole company tread on his back to take the enemy position and win victory; the peasant mother who sent her beloved son to the liberation armed

forces, who sent the army every ear of grain she gathered and urged the army to get more bullets to strike at the enemy; the 12-year-old army guide who, facing death, laughed at the enemy with confidence and pride; and a host of heroic women, children and old people, revealing the scale and depth of the people's war in viet nam.

the "people's daily" article by yu po said: "these stories show the vietnamese people fighting with one heart, and demonstrate to revolutionary people over the world the power of people's war; they explain clearly why a small nation can win against a big one. the answer is that the people, determined and united, want the independence of their country and fight for it.

"these stories give the marxist-leninist view on war. just war is extolled. from these writings we hear the anger of a people subjected to aggression and the joy of a people fighting for liberation. there is no room for weeping or sighing."

"a just war is sure to win exclamation this is the unanimous belief of the vietnamese people. from this unshakable faith comes strength. this is why the vietnamese people are ever unconquerable," the article said.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 26, 1973 No. 5422

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* NATIONAL *
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WORKER-CADRES

Training Worker-Cadres Is A Task Assigned Us by History

by

Wu Kung-wen (吴恭闻)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 10, 1973)

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by the great leader Chairman Mao and the deep-going criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement which is currently underway have trained and brought up large groups of cadres for the cause of proletarian revolution. A specially inspiring thing is that a group of outstanding worker-cadres have emerged. The addition of the worker constituent to the Party's ranks of cadres has laid a strong class foundation for Party building and the reform of state organs and for carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With the cause of socialist revolution and building socialism vigorously developing in China, the number of our cadres, particularly worker-cadres, is still far from being enough, and a still greater number of them are needed to meet the requirements of the revolutionary situation. Therefore, in the course of struggle, particular attention should be paid to choosing and training cadres from among the workers--this is a great task assigned us by history.

In the course of leading the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao always gave an important position to the question of training worker-cadres in the Party building and in the building of political power. He showed very deep concern for the growth of the worker-cadres, and set examples for us in practice. Soon after the founding of our Party, Chairman Mao took great pains and trouble to set up personally "workers' evening schools" for the workers of Changsha and for the miners of Anyuan Coal Mine and propagated Marxism-Leninism to the workers, thereby selecting and bringing up a group of worker-cadres for the First Revolutionary

Civil War. During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, for the purpose of reinforcing the building of the proletarian political power and consolidating the red revolutionary base areas, Chairman Mao pointed out: "We should increase the workers' representation in the government bodies." During the period of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, Chairman Mao profoundly expounded the great meaning of training worker-cadres. He pointed out emphatically: "It is necessary to educate many cadres from among the workers, knowledgeable and capable cadres who do not seek empty fame but are ready for honest work. It is impossible for the working class to attain liberation without large numbers of such cadres." After China entered the period of socialist revolution, Chairman Mao made a comprehensive summing up of the positive and negative aspects of experience in the international communist movement. He pointed out incisively: "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must also train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." It was precisely in accordance with Chairman Mao's consistent directives that our Party chose and trained large groups of cadres from among the workers to reinforce the leading departments at various levels, thereby bringing into play the role of the worker-cadres as the mainstay in socialist revolution and construction. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, in response to the inspiring call "The working class must exercise leadership over everything" issued by Chairman Mao, a group of outstanding representatives of the workers were chosen to occupy the various spheres of the superstructure, thereby forcefully strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. During the 9th National Congress of the Party, many Party-member cadres were elected to the Party Central Committee, thereby giving our Party greater vigor and vitality and greater fighting power. The movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work enhanced further the consciousness of the broad masses of workers in the struggle between the two lines, and even more worker-cadres matured. In the past few decades, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, large groups of outstanding worker-cadres have emerged and grown up--this is an indication of the prosperity and growth of our Party's cause and also an important guarantee for the continuous winning of victories in the Chinese revolution.

Pay particular attention to choosing and training cadres from among the workers--this is determined by the class status and historical mission of the working class.

In history, in order to become an independent political force and mount the rostrum of history, any class must elect its leader, choose and train its cadres and rely on its leader and cadres to put forth its independent line and policies and to lead all members of the class to seize and consolidate the dominant position. No exception is made of the working class. The working class is the greatest class in the history of mankind. It is the most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary. The working class not only seeks to liberate itself in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, but also shoulders the great task of wiping out the system of exploitation of one man by another from earth and liberating mankind as a whole. This task makes it necessary for the working class to produce its own political party and leader and to bring up its own cadres, and only in this way can the working class act

as a class. Today, the Chinese working class is the leading class. In order to guarantee the leadership of the working class, it is necessary to go on funneling to the leading groups at all levels of the Party and the State the outstanding workers who maintain close ties with the working class and the laboring masses in other fields, have practical experience and are full of revolutionary vigor and vitality; it is necessary to firmly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, to transform society according to the outlook of the working class, to transform the various spheres of the superstructure in accordance with the ideology and style of work of the working class and to make such spheres compatible with the socialist economic base. Only in this way will it be possible to "guard the State and the state organs against changing from the servant of society into the master of society" and to guarantee organizationally that the rights of leadership over the revolution really remain in the hands of the proletariat.

The struggle between the two lines and between the two kinds of ideology has always existed in the question of whether or not it is necessary to choose and train cadres from among the workers. The enemies of Marxism and the opportunists within the Party invariably oppose the training of cadres from among the workers. This is in essence a question of the basic principle of "whom should the proletarian revolution rely on?" In the middle of the 19th century when the workers' movement was developing briskly in Europe, some utopian socialists and bourgeois radicals went all out to peddle reformism and vilify the workers' movement. Marx and Engels launched a violent struggle against these so-called socialists who disbelieved that the workers could liberate themselves. They ruthlessly uncovered and criticized that these people actually were a sect and quacks in society who "stood aloof from the workers' movement and would rather seek support from the 'educated' class." In its struggle against the Mensheviks, the Bolsheviks under Lenin's leadership made similar criticism against the Right-deviation capitulationists who abandoned the revolutionary leadership. Lenin highly esteemed and relied on the role of the worker-cadres as the mainstay of the proletarian revolution. He pointed out in 1918: "One of the most important tasks, or perhaps the most important task, at present is to develop as extensively as possible this initiative which the workers and all exploited laborers have shown in creative organizational work. Effort must be made at all costs to smash such kind of ridiculous, strange, mean and filthy hackneyed prejudices as those which seemed to think that only the so-called "upper strata," only the rich people or those educated by the rich class, were capable of administering the state and organizational construction in socialist society." Lenin incisively criticized the lackeys that kneeled at the foot of the "upper strata." In his "Letter to the Congress" in December 1922, Lenin pointed out: "Tens of workers participating in the Party Central Committee can do better than any other people in inspecting, improving and rebuilding our organs." This was a very high appraisal of the role played by the worker-cadres in strengthening the solidarity of the leading body and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This kind of struggle is very acute in our Party. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i consistently opposed and undermined Chairman Mao's cadres line. He overtly clamored that the workers were an unreliable "broken chair" and an ignorant "mob," and interfered with and undermined our Party's policy of training cadres from among the broad masses of workers. Swindlers of

the Liu Shao-ch'i type were all the more frenzied in resisting Chairman Mao's cadres line. They recruited capitulationists and turncoats, set up mountain strongholds, practiced splittism, and were hostile to and supplanted and hit at the cadres who were workers and peasants. They maliciously vilified the workers as foolish people who knew only how to "make money" and "look for rice," but could not tell "fish eyes" from "pearls." They also advertised that "workers ought to do their work well--this is politics," in an attempt to lure the workers into paying no attention to proletarian politics, to help the handful of ghosts and monsters mount the stage, and to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. No matter how they might disguise themselves at ordinary times, these vermin in the revolutionary ranks at once bared their ugly features as lackeys of the landlord and the capitalist classes as soon as they came to the question of whom should be relied on and what line should be carried out. But, our Party constantly and unswervingly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thereby defeating the interference by the revisionist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and firmly training a large group of cadres from among the workers. This meant a telling blow at and an incisive criticism against the revisionist line.

A struggle also exists in the question of how to train the worker-cadres. Chairman Mao has consistently advocated the need of training and bringing up successors in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, of letting the cadres understand more about Marxism-Leninism and of guarding against their divorcement from labor, realities and the masses. They should undergo steeling in the great storms, firmly adhere to the materialist line of knowledge, acquire more skills and enhance their consciousness in the course of struggle. They should be educated to seek neither personal fame nor gain, to be capable of working at both the higher and the lower levels, as officials or as the common people and to serve the people wholeheartedly. For the purpose of realizing their ambition of restoring capitalism, however, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type basically objected to the training of worker-cadres in the course of struggle. They went all out to trumpet the so-called "congenital endowments" and "innate ability" and advocated the so-called "making of revolution in the innermost of one's being," so as to induce the cadres to carry out self-cultivation behind closed doors. Sometimes, in the name of showing concern for the cadres and by means of flattery, they infused the bourgeois ideas of divorcing oneself from labor, seeking pleasure in daily life and climbing up the ladder into the minds of the worker-cadres, in an attempt to cause them to degenerate and imperceptibly transform themselves into the working aristocracy, and to make them serve the bourgeoisie while standing among the workers.

International and domestic historical experiences tell us that: Training cadres from among the workers is not a personal matter but is something which bears on the whole class. The key to whether or not large groups of cadres can be brought up from among the workers lies in whether or not the correct line is carried out. Of course, this is not an easy job. Only by clearly seeing the struggle between the two lines in the matter of training worker-cadres, and only by approaching the training of worker-cadres by raising it to the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and the realizing of the great historical mission of the proletariat, can we show the utmost revolutionary

enthusiasm of the proletariat and conscientiously do a good job in choosing and training the worker-cadres. At present, we must overcome such ideas as "taking into consideration the qualifications and the length of service," "training worker-cadres is hard work" and "being dissatisfied with the worker-cadres, distrusting them, daring not give them free reins, and training them for show," and establish a sense of responsibility and a sense of glory in training large groups of worker-cadres for the cause of proletarian revolution. At the same time, training worker-cadres is by no means a temporary expedient. To insure that there is no interruption in the cuase of proletarian revolution, we should in the future pay constant attention to training cadres from among the workers in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives on the training of successors, bring up a mighty contingent of proletarian cadres, and allow a greater number of outstanding worker-cadres to participate in leadership work at all levels in the Party and State organs of political power. Only in this way can our Party go on advancing along Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and can the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country be further consolidated and strengthened.

Not only must the Party organizations at all levels grasp the work of training worker-cadres, but the trade unions at all levels also must consciously and actively grasp this work. The trade unions should, under the Party's centralized leadership and in accordance with their own characteristics, actively do a good job in training worker-cadres. In the course of carrying out various kinds of mass activities, they must be good at discovering the activists, pay attention to observing them in the struggle, and constantly and continuously educate and train them politically, ideologically, theoretically and in style of work.

During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for maliciously attacking the working class have been thoroughly criticized and their revisionist line of organization has completely gone bankrupt. As long as we continue to grasp criticism against revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link and conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's cadres line, we definitely can choose and train large groups of cadres from among the workers!

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Jen-min Jih-pao Article on Significance of Training Worker Cadres

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

"training worker cadres is a historic task," a recent "people's daily" article by wu kung-wen, points out that many outstanding worker cadres have come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao and the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

the increasing number of workers in the ranks of party cadres has laid a solid class foundation for building the party, transforming state organs and implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, the article says.

chairman mao has always stressed the importance of training worker cadres for building the party and political power. in the early days of the chinese communist party, chairman mao ran evening schools for changsha workers and anyuan miners to spread marxism and leninism. he trained a group of worker cadres for the first revolutionary civil war (1924-27). during the second revolutionary civil war (1927-37), chairman mao pointed out that "we should increase the workers' representation in the government bodies" in order to strengthen proletarian political power and consolidate the red revolutionary base areas. chairman mao expounded the great importance of training worker cadres during the war of resistance against japan, stressing: "it is necessary to educate many cadres from among the workers, knowledgeable and capable cadres who do not seek empty fame but are ready for honest work. it is impossible for the working class to attain liberation without large numbers of such cadres." in the present period of socialist revolution, chairman mao has summed up both positive and negative experience of the international communist movement. he penetratingly stated: "in order to guarantee that our party and country do not change their colour, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." in accordance with chairman mao's consistent teachings, our party has trained and promoted many cadres from among the workers to leading positions at various levels. in response to chairman mao's call during the cultural revolution that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", outstanding representatives were selected from among the workers and sent to take over all fields in the superstructure to strengthen the proletariat's all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. at the

ninth national party congress, a number of worker party members were elected to the central committee, and this made the party more vigorous and militant. the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work has helped workers raise their consciousness still higher as regards the struggle between the two lines and helped them mature politically.

history shows that any class which wants to mount the stage of history as an independent political force must choose its leaders and select and bring up its cadres, and rely on them to put forward its political line and policies independently and lead the whole class in seizing a dominating position and consolidating its rule. the working class is no exception. it is the greatest class in human history because it is most farsighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary. it must not only achieve its own emancipation in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, but also fight to abolish the system of exploitation of man by man over the whole globe for the emancipation of all mankind. this mission demands that the working class have its own political party and leaders and bring up its own cadres. only thus can it act as a class. the working class is the leading class in china today. in order to ensure its leadership, it is necessary to keep sending into leading party and government bodies at different levels vigorous outstanding workers who have practical experience and close ties with workers and other labouring people, to carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line firmly, to transform the society with the outlook of the working class and to transform all spheres of the superstructure with its ideology and style of work so that they will fit in with the socialist economic base.

the choosing and training of worker cadres has always involved the struggle between the two lines and two ideologies. all enemies of marxism and all opportunists in the party oppose training workers as cadres. marx and engels waged sharp struggles against the so-called socialists who did not believe that the workers could emancipate themselves, and mercilessly exposed and criticized those sectarians and social quacks, "who stood outside the labour movement and who looked for support rather to the 'educated' classes". lenin in particular paid attention to and had faith in the vital role of worker cadres in the proletarian revolution. he pointed out in his "letter to the congress" in december 1922, "i think that a few dozen workers, being members of the c.c., can deal better than anybody else with checking, improving and remodelling our state apparatus." this gave an extremely high estimation to the role of worker cadres in strengthening unity in leading bodies and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

this struggle has also been very acute within the chinese communist party. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi all along opposed and sabotaged chairman mao's cadre line. he said that workers could not be relied on, that they were "rickety chairs" and "the rabble". other political swindlers also resisted chairman mao's cadre line by recruiting deserters and renegades to hit out at worker or peasant cadres and split their ranks. however, our party has persistently implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line, defeated interference from the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and trained a great number of worker cadres.

chairman mao always advocates that revolutionary successors must be trained in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, that cadres should learn more marxism-leninism, that they should not divorce themselves from physical labour, concrete conditions and the masses, that they should be steeled in revolutionary storms, that they should adhere to the materialist concept of knowledge and raise their ability and political consciousness in struggle, that they should be educated to seek neither fame nor gain, work well at either higher or lower levels, work well as officials or as common people and serve the people whole-heartedly.

the article urges that constant attention be paid to training workers as cadres in accordance with chairman mao's instructions on revolutionary successors, to bringing up a contingent of proletarian cadres to staff party and government organs. only thus can the party continue to advance along chairman mao's marxist-leninist line and the dictatorship of the proletariat be consolidated and strengthened.

"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

How We Organize Functioning Cadres for Training by Rotation

by

the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 12, 1973)

The "May 7" cadre school is a revolutionary and new-thing born during the great proletarian cultural revolution. The "May 7" cadre school of our academy was first set up in 1969. In line with Chairman Mao's directive "Functioning cadres must also go down in turn to do manual labor," since the summer of 1970, we have turned the "May 7" cadre school into a base for training functioning cadres by rotation and organized them to go there for training by turn. Up to the present, we have already held two terms of training by rotation, and are in the process of holding the third term. For the past four years, already more than 70 percent of the cadres of our academy have been through the "May 7" cadre school. They have received a lively and profound education along the ideology and political line as well as education in the revolutionary tradition of forging close ties with the masses and hard struggle at the "May 7" cadre school, and a prominent change has taken place in their spiritual outlook. Our practice of the past four years has proved that the "May 7" cadre school is a good way of training and educating cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education and it is a new type of cadre school for the socialist period.

In the work of grasping properly the training of functioning cadres by rotation, we have several points of initial experience.

Organizing Functioning Cadres To Go Down by Turn To Do Manual Labor Is An Important Issue in Implementing Chairman Mao's Educational Line for Cadres

In the organizing of functioning cadres for training by rotation the first problem we encountered was: In an organization with limited manpower and heavy responsibility, how could the additional demand for sending people in turn below be met? We were of the opinion that following the all-round development of various kind of vocational work, there was a relatively tense situation in personnel. However, whether or not the instruction, "functioning cadres should also go down in turn to do manual labor" was firmly adhered to was a question of principle involving whether or not Chairman Mao's directive was implemented, a question of line bearing on how to train cadres. Because of this, we resolved to grasp the work of sending functioning cadres for training by rotation with each term lasting about a year or so.

The practice of sending functioning cadres for training by rotation has shown that, under the condition of not enlarging the organic structure or increasing the personnel, not only going down in turn for training by rotation could be carried out, but various administrative and vocational work could also function

normally. In the past several years, a group of cadres always left for the "May 7" cadre school to undergo tempering at the beginning of each year. All of them expressed their determination and there was a stronger political atmosphere. At the end of the year, another group of cadres who had gone through study and tempering at the cadre school returned to resume work full of revolutionary enthusiasm into work, thereby bringing a vigorous new look to the organs and research institutes.

Among the functioning cadres in the Academy of Sciences, the majority are scientific research and technical cadres. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, by criticizing the past mistake in taking the line of "three separations" in scientific research work, the broad masses of scientific research personnel have, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, come downstairs and stepped out of the academy, and scored definite achievements by going amidst the masses of workers and peasants to conduct investigation and study with reference to reality. Because of this, some comrades have raised the question, "Since the scientific research personnel are regularly going down to factories and rural areas, is there still any need to run a "May 7" cadre school? Is there any need to concentrate them for a period of time to go to the "May 7" cadre school for tempering in manual labor? By means of studying the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and after a thorough comprehension of the reason and far-reaching significance of "functioning cadres should also go down in turn to do manual labor," everybody has come to realize that it is entirely essential for the scientific and technical cadres to bring their scientific research assignments to factories and rural areas for investigation and study in order to make a success of scientific research work, but this method cannot take the place of study and tempering through labor at the "May 7" cadre school. Practice of our academy in sending them for training by rotation in the past three years has proved that the sending of the scientific and technical cadres arrived to the "May 7" cadre school to assume the posture of ordinary workers, and combine together reading and study, participation in productive labor and joining production brigade for tempering is an important path for giving impetus to the remolding of world outlook of the scientific and technical cadres and the building of the proletarian scientific and technical cadre forces.

Realistically Do a Good Job in Work of Organizing and Leading Functioning Cadres for Training by Rotation

Our methods are general mobilization, serious study of Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive and the directive "Vast numbers of cadres going down to do manual labor," thorough comprehension of the far-reaching significance of these two directives and conducting education in ideology and political line. On this basis we adopted the method of voluntary registration and leadership approval. After deciding on the namelist of those to be sent below, we promptly grasped properly the work of setting up Party and CYL organizations and production systems at various levels and properly equipped the leading bodies. A work plan for training by rotation for the current term was mapped out and after it was approved by the Party core group of the academy, it was brought to the cadre school for implementation. In this way, after each group of cadres sent for training by rotation came to the cadre school, they could promptly take up study and productive labor, and join production brigades in turn for receiving courses of re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

As regards whether it was always necessary to carry out mobilization and organize study for each group of cadres sent below, there had been differences of opinion. Some people said, "Cadres for training by rotation could be sent below in order of the namelist prepared." Is there any need for carrying out mobilization every year and running a study class for each group? We are of the opinion that thorough criticism of the various fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to oppose the use of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the cadres, the participation of cadres in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and the integration of cadres with the workers and peasants, as well as their criminal acts in attacking and undermining the "May 7" cadre schools is work of a protracted nature. Because of this, at the beginning of each mobilization, we must study over and over again the series of theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the training of cadres and the upbringing of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, criticize various reactionary fallacies spread by new and old opportunist ringleaders, and carry out another course of education in ideology and political line, so as to insure that each group of cadres for training by rotation could have a more correct attitude and the determination to grasp firmly this excellent opportunity for tempering and remolding themselves before they are sent to the cadre school.

Conduct Education in Ideology and Political Line Around Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of the Style of Work

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In line with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the students of the cadre school have--by means of the three paths of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and serious reading and study, participation in collective productive labor with the identity of ordinary laborers and joining production brigades in turn for tempering--remolded their world outlook, raised their ideological cognition and awareness of the struggle in line, and improved their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

For example, last year, after the students went for training by rotation entered school, the cadre school began by directing them to criticize revisionism in conjunction with the specific features of the school, and in the light of the malicious attacks launched by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against the socialist system of our country, exposed and criticized the extreme Right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and raised the line awareness of the students. When making criticism of the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type that attacked the sending of cadres below for manual labor, the students advocated that it was necessary not only to expose and criticize their malicious attacks and slanders through the practice of the "May 7" fighters, but also to theoretically bare the shameless look of these Marxist renegades. They carried out serious reading in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." When discussing the Paris Commune--the first regime of proletarian dictatorship in the world, they were of the opinion that for the sake of guarding against the degeneration of the functionaries of state organs from "servants of society" into "masters of society," the Commune decided to adopt revolutionized measures. At the time, Marx, the teacher of proletarian revolution, gave this his highest

appraisal. The students found such study most heart-warming. They unanimously expressed that they should properly study the experience of the Paris Commune, be good service personnel to the people and constantly accept supervision from the masses.

The series of theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao have profoundly elucidated the basic principle of the Marxist educational line for cadres. By means of reading and study, the students realized that it was by no means a coincidence for swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to frenziedly attack the sending of educated young people to the mountain and the countryside. Their complete betrayal of the Marxist theory and the great practice of the international Communist movement of the past hundred and more years was evidently perpetrated with the criminal object of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. The students said in reflection, "By grasping the essence in making thoroughgoing criticism of revisionism on the basis of serious reading, there has been greater improvement in understanding."

By means of going in turn to the countryside to join production brigades for tempering, to conduct social investigations, and to criticize revisionism together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the students of the cadre school have been given a profound course of education in line. For example, because the students who joined the Ch'angchuang production brigade of the Wakang commune in Ch'üehshan hsien, went deep amidst the people to investigate the two different kinds of life led by the working people under two different social systems, those comrades who lacked a perceptual knowledge of the former society began to understand something about class and class struggle. Before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants there were oppressed by the Kuomintang reactionaries and the landlords, causing deaths and ruined homes. Many ran away and became beggars, and the population dwindled every year. After liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants shook off the feudal yoke, production flourished, the population increased, and they enjoyed a more affluent life.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, three production teams in this production brigade banded together, and by relying on their own efforts, worked diligently for two winters and springs to lead the water of the Chen-t'ouho River up the mountain, extended the acreage planted to high-yield rice, and reaped a bumper harvest in spite of the great drought of 1972. The iron-clad facts and the method of comparing the present with the past used by the poor and lower-middle peasants to repudiate the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for vilifying the socialist system enabled the students to receive a profound course of class education and line education.

Through the practice of study and tempering through labor, the students of the cadre school have raised their awareness of struggle in line and further realized the necessity of remolding their world outlook. They declared, "As an individual, whether or not a cadre takes part in collective productive labor is a question bearing on whether he wants to be a 'servant' of the people or an 'official and overlord'. When the socialist state is taken into consideration, whether or not this system is carried out is an important matter bearing on

whether or not it would change color. As far as the proletarian political party is concerned, it is a fundamental question bearing on whether or not it would become revisionist.

Over the past several years, by means of the practice of sending functioning cadres for training by rotation, we have ideologically further affirmed the educational content and educational method of the "May 7" cadre school. We must firmly adhere to correct the orientation for running the school, properly carry out henceforth the work of sending functioning cadres for training by rotation, and realistically and properly run the "May 7" cadre school on a long-term basis.

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ENROLLMENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Seriously Do a Good Job in the Work of Selecting and Sending New Students to Socialist Universities

by

the CCP Committee of the Huat'ung Copper Mine

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 12, 1973)

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study," our mine has, in the work of selecting and sending new students to socialist universities, paid attention to mobilizing extensively the masses, realistically adopted the method of "voluntary registration, recommendation by the masses, approval by the leadership, and re-examination by the school, and on the basis of conducting widespread education in line, selected and sent six new students to socialist universities. Our concrete methods are as follows:

1. Look Upon Student Enrollment Work As A Political Task for the Party Committee To Grasp

When the work of selecting and sending students began, some individual comrades in our Party committee were of the opinion that for the time being as work was so pressing and the task of production so heavy there was no need to extensively mobilize the masses in selecting a few persons for sending to school, and it would do by telling the workshops to look around for a few candidates. In the light of this kind of thinking, the Party committee made a serious study of Chairman Mao's essays on educational revolution and the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, unified the ideological understanding of the leading body and enabled everybody to understand unanimously that: This time, enrollment work is not merely a question of selecting and sending of a few new students, but an important issue concerning the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and the training and upbringing of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Because of this, we must gravely and seriously grasp firmly and properly this line of work.

After understanding was raised, our Party committee accordingly made a serious study of the matter, laid down measures and set up a leadership group with Party committee members for selecting and sending new students. Meanwhile, we also reprinted some propaganda outlines and other propaganda materials on student enrollment work for distribution to the general Party branches and Party branches of workshops so as to make propaganda in advance. On that basis, we again convened a meeting of general Party branch and Party branch secretaries of the workshops, transmitted to them the spirit of the directive on student enrollment work from the higher level, and further discussed the arrangements and views of the Party committee in the light of the concrete conditions in various workshops. At the meeting, the various workshops also designated a leading comrade to take charge of such work.

2. Conduct Widespread Education in Ideology and Political Line with Student Enrollment Work As the Theme and Mobilize the Masses To Show Concern for and Carry Out the Work

While launching universal mobilization at various levels, we also carried out ideological fathoming. Through investigations we discovered the existence of several kinds of ideological problems: First, some older comrades thought that as they were older and could no longer be selected, the matter mainly involved the young people and had not much to do with them. Second, some young workers who were influenced by the "theory of going to school is useless" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thought that as they were already working on their job, whether or not they went to school was of no importance to them, and they therefore had an inadequate understanding in respect of enrollment work. Third, some of the leading members at the basic level could not bear to send their best young people to school for fear that the selection of them would affect work in their own units. Apart from these, there were also individual young people and parents who thought of going to university as acquiring "capital." They lacked a correct understanding of schooling and embraced an incorrect style.

In the light of the ideological problems in existence, we thereupon, took the work of selecting and sending new students as a topic for conducting another course of education in ideology and political line for the workers, family dependents and students of the whole mine, and adopted the methods of recollection, exhibition, criticism and establishment.

Recollection means arousing everybody to recall, in the light of the thinking that the matter is of no concern to them, their past sufferings in contrast with today's happiness--to recall the hardship suffered by the children of the broad masses of working people and poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society because they were unable to go to school, and think of the happiness of the children of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the new society who not only are able to attend school but also have an opportunity to go to university.

Exhibition of means guiding everybody to exhibit, in the light of the thinking that whether or not one goes to school makes no difference, the fundamental difference between the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and the proletarian line in education and the great significance of studying for the revolution. Criticism means making revolutionary mass criticism, criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and such fallacious arguments and bourgeois ideas as "getting learned in order to become an official," "going to school is useless" and "making a name for oneself," and digging up the deep roots of the revisionist line in education. Establishment means leading everybody to study in light of the departmentalist mentality of individual comrades, the relevant teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao, correctly handling the relations between the individual and the state, the part and the whole, temporary interests and long-term interests, and establishing the viewpoint of taking the whole situation into consideration for the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

By means of recollection, exhibition, criticism and establishment, the muddled understanding found among the leading members and the masses is resolved, the awareness of everyone in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education is enhanced, their understanding of the great significance of such student enrollment work is deepened, and a kind of vigorous situation in which old workers are warm and solicitous, young people actively come forward to register themselves, leading cadres work of their own accord, and parents vigorously lend their support has appeared.

A young worker who had been trained as a lathe turner felt that there was not much meaning in going to school. Due to education in line and the help of the old workers, he realized that without revolutionary theory, he would not be able to carry out more properly the revolution, and consequently would not be able to make greater contributions to mankind. He therefore registered voluntarily. The Party branch of the ore-dressing plant in our mine selected and sent away the deputy secretary of the League branch of the workshop and one of the best young lathe worker. The leader of the lathe squad said with deep understanding: "Although we have few lathe turners and the sending away of a good worker would appear, when temporary interests are taken into consideration, to affect work to some extent, but when the long-range interests of the whole is taken into consideration, the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat for the country will render greater contributions to the revolution.

3. Carry Out to the Letter the Student Enrollment Policy and Meticulously Do a Good Job in Work of Selecting and Sending New Students

The work of selecting and sending new students is also work for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. For the sake of guaranteeing quantity and quality, we have conscientiously adopted the method of "voluntary registration, recommendation by the masses, approval by the leadership, and re-examination by the school." In line with Chairman Mao's five criteria for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, we have adopted active and prudent, solemn and serious attitude and meticulously done a good job in this line of work. On the basis of conducting widespread education in line for the workers, and the active practice of registration by young people of the proper age, we mobilized the masses to appraise one by one the young people who registered themselves by dividing one into two, and during the appraisal, we mobilized the masses to make recommendations. Following this, the general Party branch and the Party branches directly under the workshops to submit their candidates for study by the leadership group of the mine in charge of the selection and sending of new students. After the thinking of the higher and lower level was unified, the names were submitted to the Party committee for deliberation and decision.

In the course of selecting and sending new students, we firmly adhere to the three criteria: 1) The political criterion. The masses are mobilized to nominate and recommend young people whose political conditions are good, whose line awareness is high and who diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. 2) The cultural criterion. On the basis of passing the

test politically, a cultural examination is carried out and attention is paid to selecting young people with better results and practical experience for sending to school. 3) The physical criterion. For example, in the transportation workshop of our mine, there was a young person whose conditions are better in all respects, but during the physical examination, it was discovered that his blood pressure was not normal. At the time, we took into consideration that he had been engaged in the work of oiling the cable at a great height, and thought that the excitement might cause his blood pressure to go up temporarily. We therefore went to the workshop and hostel of this comrade and spent three days on re-checking his condition, and finally decided that he definitely suffered from high blood pressure. After we took pains to educate him, this comrade was happy to stay behind and continue with the grasping of revolution and promotion of production. In the process of making an all-round examination and study on eleven candidates, we made as many as six re-examinations, and the Party committee conducted at different times four discussions. In the end, six new students were selected for socialist universities.

After mobilizing the masses to select the new students, we also worked in coordination with the enrolling schools to create favorable conditions for them to attend university properly. In the month before the departure of the new students, we further conducted a course of education in ideology and political line for them and at the same time, made arrangements for them to take part in labor in conjunction with the courses they were about to attend, lent them technical books, and invited old workers and technicians with practical knowledge before they enter university. After the new students went to school, we mobilized the basic level Party and League branches at various levels as well as the workers and their family dependents to write letters to them encouraging them to study with peace of mind for the revolution. Apart from this, we also organized the leading members and the workers of workshops to call regularly at their homes and help their families overcome problems.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Peking Industry Overfulfills Targets for First Half of 1973

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

peking overfulfilled its industrial production targets for the first half of this year with a record output.

this was achieved as a result of the workers' rising enthusiasm for socialism generated by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

industrial production in the chinese capital has shot ahead ever since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. total industrial output value for 1972 was 2.8 times what it was in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, and the upward trend continued through the first six months of this year.

more than 80 major products including steel, rolled steel, soda ash, synthetic ammonia, machine tools, yarn and cloth exceeded 50 per cent of their annual state quotas. a breakdown in terms of increases over the same 1972 period shows: steel -- 8.9 per cent, pig iron -- 22.9 per cent, rolled steel -- 36 per cent, and chemical fertilizer, insecticide, synthetic rubber, motor vehicles, internal combustion engines, power-generating sets, forging equipment, chemical industry equipment, air compressors, direct current electric motors, transformers, automation devices, polyester, furniture, transistor receiving sets, plastic ware, enamel ware, electric bulbs, leather shoes and cigarettes -- between 22 and 100 per cent.

many products showed improved quality while consumption of raw material, fuel and power was lowered. more than 400 new items were turned out and several thousand new designs and specifications introduced.

peking also topped its semi-annual plans for railway and road transport, and the new buildings completed in this period had a combined floor space 50 per cent larger than those built in the same period last year.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching, "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything", the workers of peking have seriously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they have unfolded penetrating criticismof the ultra-right revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, conscientiously carried out the revolutionary line and policies specified by chairman mao, vigorously pushed forward struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure and quickened the pace of socialist construction.

giving full play to their wisdom and revolutionary zest, workers of the capital steel company turned out 13.6 per cent more steel in the past six months than in the same 1972 period, without any increase in manpower or equipment, and 98.47 per cent of the steel ingots were up to standard.

in order to tap production potential, many industrial enterprises encourage the workers to make technical innovations. more than 7,000 innovations were introduced in the first five months alone.

closer cooperation among different factories and mines also contributed to the successes of the industrial departments. with help from several other factories in technique and equipment, the peking no. 1 insecticide plant fulfilled 60 per cent of its annual plan in six months.

many leading cadres of the industrial bureaus and factories and mines often work in shops or pits and help devise ways and means to improve production. with the party secretary of the machine-building bureau taking the lead, cadres in this industry have made it a rule to work in shops where the jobs are more taxing. this has further stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers. as a result, total output in this industry in the first half of this year was 16 per cent greater than that of the corresponding period of last year.

both the targets for coal production and tunnelling were overfulfilled at the tatai coal mine, where the miners drew tremendous encouragement from the cadres' active participation in productive labour.

Tientsin Industrial Output Rising

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 15, 1973)

industrial output value in the north china city of tientsin was 6.6 per cent more in the first half of this year than in the same 1972 period.

output of steel, rolled steel and crude oil exceeded 50 per cent of annual quotas. output of tractors, diesel engines, tractor-drawn farm implements, harvesting machines, pumps, synthetic ammonia, chemical fertilizer and other products for agriculture rose by margins of 34 to 100 per cent compared with the first half of 1972. production of metallurgical equipment, power generating sets and transport equipment and engineering machines increased twofold. a 20 per cent rise was registered for mining equipment, hoists, forging equipment, industrial

boilers, motors, high pressure pumps and chemical industry equipment. there were also increases in the output of bicycles, sewing machines, wrist-watches, radio sets, television sets, cotton yarn and cloth. quality of various light and heavy industrial products has been improved. freight volume carried by rail, road, river and coastal shipping topped 50 per cent of this year's plan. total volume of cargoes handled by local harbours increased by 22 per cent compared with the same 1972 period.

tientsin workers have deepened the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they seriously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works by chairman mao, and criticized the revisionist line and counter-revolutionary crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this has stimulated the workers' enthusiasm for building socialism. through the movement, workers of the tientsin number one light industry department topped the semi-annual plan and scored a 9.2 per cent increase in total industrial output value compared with the same 1972 period.

tientsin's industry owed its latest achievements in no small measure to the widespread technical innovations movement.

the workers of the tientsin bicycle plant, once equipped with outmoded machines, have made 415 pieces of equipment, built 15 automated production lines and improved old workshops with a total floor space of 6,600 square metres through technical innovations since 1969. painting and plating processes have been improved. the plant's annual output is now 129 per cent over the 1968 figure and labour productivity has increased 89 per cent. the plant has cut the production costs by 11.6 per cent and turned over 258 per cent more profit to the state. the city's machine building, metallurgical and five other industrial bureaus, communications bureau and railway sub-bureau made 6,235 technical innovations in the first five months of this year.

the party organizations have made efforts to implement the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". more than 60 enterprises in the ten months ending with june supplied rural areas with 2,130 diesel engines, motors, pumps, transformers and other machines for wells. they turned out 575 complete sets of equipment for deep wells and 655 for shallow wells. they also trial-produced three kinds of new machines for agriculture, including 40 h.p. vertical motors.

the tientsin tractor plant, which overfulfilled the state plans three years running, turned out 35

per cent more main machinery parts and 124 per cent more spare parts in the first six months of this year, compared with the corresponding 1972 period, again overfulfilling the state plan.

over 10,000 workers from tientsin this year have gone to the countryside and repaired more than 11,000 pieces of farm machinery and tools for communes and production brigades.

GRAIN HARVEST

Central China Province Reports Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 15, 1973)

the central china province of honan, one of the country's major wheat producers, gathered another good wheat harvest this year. total output was nearly 10 per cent higher than in 1972, when the province achieved the best wheat harvest in its history. wheat accounts for 40 per cent of honan's annual grain output.

both total and per hectare yield increased in hsinhsiang, wenhsien, po-ai and hsinyang counties where the 1972 wheat output topped three tons per hectare, the target set for this area by the national programme for agricultural development.

the western part of honan and other places which have favourable natural conditions continued to give high yields over large areas. in east honan, which used to suffer natural calamities every year, many production teams gave yields of as much as three to 3.75 tons per hectare.

honan defeated a drought and other natural adversities last winter and this spring by deepening the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in developing agriculture through hard work and self-reliance. fifteen municipalities and counties reaped no less than 2.25 tons per hectare last year. of these, eleven are in areas north of the yellow river. the rural cadres and commune members in areas south of the river were determined to catch up after examining their own work in the light of the

experience of advanced places. this year, more counties and municipalities south of the river topped the 2.25-ton target.

a mass movement to build water control projects was launched in the province shortly after the autumn harvest last year. the province added 23,000 pump wells during this year's january-may period.

large numbers of students, industrial and office workers and armymen turned out to help with the summer harvest. husking proceeded faster thanks to the 150,000 husking machines provided by factories over the past two years. leading cadres at different levels went to the villages where they worked alongside the peasants and helped the rural cadres direct the work.

East China Province Reports Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jul. 15, 1973)

east china's anhwei province reports a good wheat harvest this year. the huaipei plain, north of the huai river, which accounts for two-thirds of the province's wheat acreage, had a record harvest this year.

the communes and production brigades used their experience over the past few years in deciding to apply more manure and popularize good wheat strains last autumn.

the temperature was low because of frequent rain from the beginning of last spring and the wheat was hit by serious plant diseases in many places. state help enabled the communes to overcome natural disasters and wrest a good harvest.

wheat production averaged 0.6 tons per hectare in the huaipei plain before liberation because of the poor soil. the people have built water conservancy projects, improved farmland and carried out scientific farming to raise wheat output by a big margin, since the communes were set up in 1958, especially since the beginning in 1964 of the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

in the kuochuang brigade of the shuoli commune in hsiaohsien county, an advanced unit in the movement to learn from tachai, the 60 hectares of wheat averaged 5.58 tons per hectare, a 14 per cent increase over

last year's good harvest. a number of production teams in the huaipei plain have come to the fore with six tons per hectare.

the communes and production brigades are busy delivering grain and selling their surplus to the state after setting aside enough grain for their consumption, seed and reserves.

LUMBERING

Mechanized Processes for Chinese Lumber Areas in Changpai Mountains

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 15, 1973)

using a portable motor-driven saw, a young worker first cuts a notch on one side of a 20-metre tall tree and then begins sawing on the opposite side. the tree with a diametre of one metre falls in the direction of the notch in a few minutes.

though a new hand in the forest, he is obviously doing the job with great ease.

the new home-made saw he uses weighs about 7 or 8 kilogrammes, much lighter and far more efficient and easier to handle than the imported electric saw operated by two persons.

the tashihtou forestry administration, one of the many timber-producing centres in northeast china's changpai mountains, has mechanized 81.2 per cent of the logging, as compared with only 3 per cent in the early post-liberation years. hand labour is now limited to a few places where the terrain makes mechanized logging impossible.

total length of forest railways is now over ten times that at the time of liberation. heavy diesel tractors haul the logs from the clearings to the collecting points along the railways.

the tashihtou forestry administration has a forest area of 297,000 hectares. it protects the timber resources by carrying out selective felling and reafforestation simultaneously. about 54,530 hectares of land has been reafforested since 1958. there are workers specializing in this job.

the forest resources were badly impaired when the area was under imperialist occupation. production then was carried out in a predatory way and no care was given to the proper growth of trees or to reafforestation. the great waste can still be seen from the old one-metre-high stumps left behind along some sections of the forest railway.

there was no labour protection for the lumbermen before liberation. today they are fitted up with work clothes, safety helmets, galoshes, gloves and other protections. there are also special winter clothing for the lumbermen in the cold months.

a diversified economy is being developed in the forest. farms have been opened to grow grain and vegetables, raise poultry and domestic animals. millions of fish fry have been put into a reservoir which is still under construction.

the administration is also producing wood pulp, tanning, fiber boards, furniture, slats, planks and high-quality turpentine.

about half of the 8,300 workers under the tashihtou forestry administration are veterans with high class consciousness. a number of them have been promoted to leading posts at various levels in the administration.

since the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party in 1969, the administration has surpassed all its annual timber targets. united as one under the leadership of the party committee, the workers of tashihtou are working confidently to overfulfil the 1973 targets for both timber and reafforestation.

SPORTS

1973 PLA Sports Meet Holds Events in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1973)

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line in sports, the opening ceremony for the peking venue of the 1973 sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army took place at the capital indoor stadium here today.

the basketball, table tennis, volleyball, badminton and football competitions of the sports meet were held in tsinan, wuhan and shenyang separately earlier this year.

marksmanship and military triathlon (shooting, grenade throwing and steeplechase) are going to be staged in peking with a combined field of more than 1,000 men and women from 22 units of the p.l.a.

attending the ceremony were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; nieh jung-chen, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; and wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

ma wei-hua, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units and head of the leading group of the peking venue of the sports meet, made an opening speech.

then, chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., spoke. he said: physical culture is an indispensable component part of the proletarian revolution. party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over it so that it will better serve the army in building up the physique of the commanders and fighters, raising the combat capabilities and defending the socialist motherland. he called for a serious study and implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line in sports.

an exhibition show of bayoneting, gymnastics and table tennis was held at the opening ceremony.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, returned to peking by special plane this morning after a friendly visit to albania.

arriving by the same plane were members of the delegation liu tao-sheng, deputy commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, tsou yen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, and chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence. liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, also arrived on board the same plane.

the delegation were greeted at the airport by yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the p.l.a., hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of other departments concerned, including chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang tsung-hsun, fu chuan-tso and wang yueh-hsi.

also present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and counsellor jovan andoni, commercial counsellor theohar fundo, military attache qazim kapisyzi and deputy military attache fadil haxhiraj of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Governor-General of Australia Gives Dinner for Ambassador Wang Kuo-chuan

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 13, 1973)

the governor-general of australia paul hastuck and his wife gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the chinese ambassador wang kuo-chuan and his wife. present on the occasion were edward gough whitlam, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of australia, lance herbert barnard, deputy prime minister and minister for defence, other leaders of the federal government, and their wives, as well as personages of various circles. the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Friendship Tourist Group Concludes Visit to Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 15, 1973)

the chinese friendship tourist group left sydney for new zealand this morning after concluding its three-week visit in australia.

wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia, gave a reception here at noon yesterday for the group. more than 200 australian friends attended. during their stay in this country, the chinese guests visited canberra, sydney, melbourne, brisbane, adelaide, perth, hobart, launceston, etc. they also visited farms, factories, schools, hospitals and families of workers and farmers. everywhere they went, they were given warm welcome by the local branches of the australia-china society, friends from all walks of life and patriotic overseas chinese.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Winds Up Performance Tour in London

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 15, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china wound up its two-week performance tour in london and left here today for glasgow, a ship-building city of scotland.

yesterday evening, the troupe gave its last performance to a fully-packed house at the london coliseum theatre. round after round of warm applause thundered out throughout the two-hour show. at the conclusion of the show, mr. victor hochhauser, who was responsible for organizing the troupe's performances, and workers of the london coliseum theatre presented bouquets and souvenirs to the performers to congratulate on their success. chinese residents in britain also went onto stage and presented the troupe with baskets of flowers.

yesterday morning, the troupe added a matinee show which was seen by more than 2,600 pupils and their parents.

the shanghai acrobatic troupe gave twelve shows here to audiences totalling well over 30,000 people. the house was packed at each show. millions who failed to get tickets saw a b.b.c. t.v. transmission of several items of the troupe's repertoire.

the chinese embassy here and the shanghai troupe received many congratulatory letters during the past two weeks. one of the letters said: "the amazing skill and happiness of the performers, combined with their colour and gaiety, immediately won the hearts of the audience -- and took us entranced through to the end -- leading happily to the wish of 'long live the friendship between the chinese and british peoples'." another letter said: "no doubt a fortnight in london will not be enough and we hope that the acrobats will return in the very near future."

the performances of the chinese troupe had been one of the central themes of the art columns of the london newspapers. "the times" wrote in an article that the performances of the chinese artistes are "neat, rounded, embellished, and therefore immensely and richly satisfying". "the financial times" said in a commentary that british audience welcome the cultural exchange between britain and china.

while in london, members of the troupe visited the british museum and some other places. it went sightseeing at the windsor castle at the invitation of the london philharmonic orchestra which toured china in march this year.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Visit for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

the burmese national men's volleyball team led by u shwe zan aung left peking by air today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the team was seen off by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yuan tsai-chun, and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in china.

during its stay in china, the burmese team made a friendly match tour of peking, sian, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French University Presidents' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1973)

chih chun, deputy head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, met and feted here this evening all members of the french university presidents' delegation led by jan-claude dischamps, president of the commission of the external relations of the conference of university presidents. they had a friendly conversation and toasted the development of the friendship between the chinese and french peoples.

present on the occasions were chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university; liu ping, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university; and leading members of departments concerned hu sha, hsueh yu-shan, wu chi-han, li li, hans muller, hu shou-hsin and wang chu-chi.

also present were etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, and christian tual, cultural attache of the french embassy here.

the 10-member delegation arrived here by plane on the evening of july 13. it will then tour shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Volleyball Players Hold Friendly Matches Make Tours in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 14, 1973)

the men's and women's teams of the chinese volleyball delegation have continued to play friendly matches with japanese teams and toured a number of prefectures and cities since july 9.

the men's team visited wakayama, kobe and osaka between july 9 and 12. the women's team visited morioka city, ichinoseki city and yamagata prefecture between july 9 and 13. both teams were warmly welcomed by the local people wherever they went.

the men's team arrived in wakayama on july 3. a banquet in its honour was arranged by local japanese friends that evening. the hosts and guests frequently toasted the continuous development of china-japan friendship. the workers of the hotel where the banquet was held performed songs and dances to greet the guests.

on the evening of july 10, the chinese men's team played a friendly match with the japanese national men's volleyball team at the stadium of wakayama prefecture. the match ended 3:1 in favour of the host team.

after the chinese men's team arrived in osaka on july 11, the leader of the chinese volleyball delegation called on the mayor of osaka city and the deputy governor of osaka prefecture.

the next day, the chinese men's team arrived in kobe. it played a friendly match with the japanese national university students' volleyball team that evening. the match lasted more than two hours and ended 3:1 in favour of the guest team.

the chinese women's volleyball team played two friendly matches with the yashika volleyball team, which is japan's national champion for 1973, at the cities of morioka and ichinoseki in iwate prefecture on july 9 and 10 respectively. the chinese team lost 0:3 in both matches. during its visit in iwate prefecture, the chinese women's volleyball team met the prefectural governor and the mayor of morioka.

on july 13, the chinese women's volleyball team played a friendly match with the japanese national women's volleyball team at the stadium of yamagata prefecture. the chinese team lost to the japanese team nil to 3.

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets and Fetes Japanese Hokkaido TU Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association and a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and feted the trade union council delegation from hokkaido, japan. leader of the delegation is morihiko takaishi, its secretary general is norio furukawa and deputy secretary general mitsuyoshi kobayashi. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on both occasions were han hsi-ya, lin li-yun, wang ching-ju and other leading members of departments concerned.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited kwangchow, changsha, shanghai, peking, changchun, shenyang and fushun. it will leave here for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND KOREA

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Gives Last Performance in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 14, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe gave its last performance here this evening at the capital's grand theatre.

among those who saw the performance were kim il, member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the administration council, general o jin u, member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, kim dong gyu and kim jung rin, members of the political committee and secretaries of the party central committee, yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the party central committee, choe jae u, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-premier of the administration council, and ho dam, vice-premier of the administration council and minister of foreign affairs.

they were accompanied by yin tsan-chen, leader, and wang wen-kuei, deputy leader, of the shenyang acrobatic troupe.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

before the performance, comrade kim il received the leaders and leading acrobats of the troupe and had a very cordial talk with them.

the performance drew warm applause. an atmosphere of militant unity between the korean and chinese people prevailed in the theatre.

when at the end of the performance, colourful portraits of president kim il sung and chairman mao tsetung projected on the backdrop and the acrobats began to sing the "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red", all the spectators rose and gave a standing ovation.

kim il and other korean leading comrades in the company of the troupe leaders mounted the stage, had cordial handshakes with the acrobats, warmly congratulated them on the success of their performance and posed for a group photo with them.

Senior Colonel Han Ju Gyong Strongly Denounces Enemy Side for Creating Tension Near Korean MAC Headquarters Area

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 15, 1973)

at the 415th meeting of the secretaries of the korean military armistice commission held in panmunjom yesterday, senior colonel han ju gyong, secretary of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission, strongly denounced the enemy side for creating tension in the m.a.c. headquarters area, according to kcna.

senior colonel han ju gyong pointed out that the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops brought 12 machineguns four times every day between june 19 and 21, and 26 machineguns on a total of 15 occasions on june 22 and 25 into the southern portion of the m.a.c. headquarters area.

he said that on june 25 the u.s. imperialist aggressors introduced machineguns to the post on a nameless hill in songhyon-ri and took a firing posture, and on july 6 perpetrated the provocation of firing over 20 rounds at our side with a heavy machinegun from the post on the

nameless hill in songhyon-ri. on june 18 they illegally brought combat personnel and military vehicles wearing no designated insignia to the southern portion of the m.a.c. headquarters area and the post on the nameless hill in songhyon-ri. they illegally brought a total of 96 combat personnel on june 18, 20, 21, 22 and 26. han ju gyong pointed out that such crimes of the enemy side totalled 168 cases between june 18 and july 12.

han ju gyong added that the u.s. imperialist aggressor army stands on the road through which koreans travel between the north and the south and at the place where the north and the south hold dialogue, brings there many heavy and automatic weapons and creates tension there with bayonets. in this the u.s. imperialist aggressors are seeking to block the travel of koreans between the north and the south and obstruct the talks, openly scheming to increase tension and, further, create "two koreas" and perpetuate the division of korea.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese-Chinese Friendly Football Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1973)

the visiting lebanese racing club football team played a friendly match with the peking team before 100,000 cheering spectators at the flood-lit peking workers' stadium this evening.

the score was 1-0 in favour of the peking team.

prior to the match, a welcome ceremony was held in honour of the visitors.

present were li meng-hua, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chang chih-huai, leading member of the chinese football association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang pu-ching, liang keng, wei ming and chu tse. they attended the ceremony and watched the match together with elie j. koubali, leader of the visiting lebanese delegation, youssef h.d. ammar, deputy leader of the delegation, e.j. boustany, lebanese ambassador to china, and mrs. boustany, and adib alameddine, secretary of the lebanese embassy here.

this was the lebanese club's second friendly visit to china. the visitors not only delighted the stadium crowd

by their skilled performance but also brought with them the friendship of the lebanese people for the chinese people. an outburst of applause greeted the teams as they filed into the field.

the lebanese national champion for the third year running, the racing club team played a short passing game this evening and took several shots close to the goalmouth which the peking full backs and goalkeeper cleared without mishap.

the quick passing peking team penetrated the lebanese rear guard defence line on several occasions. however, their shots were either retrieved by goalkeeper riad h. halabi or missed the target.

the lone goal of the match was scored by peking's inside left forward kuo jui-lung from a spot kick 15 minutes from the closing whistle.

the match was played in a friendly atmosphere and the visitors impressed the spectators with their fine sportsmanship. the players of the two countries shook hands after the match and waved to the crowd as they left the field.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Badminton Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1973)

the nepalese badminton delegation led by prof. nerandra bahadur basnyat left here for shanghai by air today after a friendly visit to peking.

it was seen off at the airport by chi yu-hua, a leading member of the chinese badminton association, and badminton coaches and players.

military attache of the nepalese embassy in peking lt. col. keshar bahadur karki and his wife and second secretary basudev sharma of the embassy and his wife were also present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Friendly Visiting Group Arrives in Wellington

(NCNA-English Wellington, Jul. 15, 1973)

a 15-member chinese friendly visiting group with yueh tai-heng as leader and tang kai as deputy leader arrived here this afternoon after visiting australia.

it was warmly welcomed at the airport by roy evans, national president, and j.f. ewen, national secretary, of the new zealand-china society, who had come from auckland specially to greet the chinese guests.

also present at the airport were j. hoe, chairman, n.w. goddard, secretary, of the wellington branch of the new zealand-china society, and many other new zealand friends including professor james bertram of victoria university in wellington and representatives of overseas chinese in new zealand.

chinese ambassador to new zealand pei tsien-chang was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Football Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

the pakistan football team with malik mahmud hussain as its leader and professor sher mohammad as its deputy leader concluded its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and arrived in peking by air today on its way home.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yuan tsai-chun.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Condemns Portuguese Colonialist Atrocities in Mozambique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 15, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries a signed article entitled "barbarity and shamelessness" which reads:

on december 16 last year, the portuguese colonial authorities sent aircraft and troops to carry out wanton bombing and other terror actions against wiriyamu village in mucumb ra area, northern mozambique and killed more than 400 peaceful villagers, many of them women and children, the representative of the mozambique liberation front in zambia disclosed recently. this is an astonishing mass murder. it is a towering crime committed by the portuguese colonial authorities in mozambique.

the massacre of mozambique people by the portuguese colonial authorities does not signify their strength, but shows their terrible fear and helplessness in the face of the victorious development of the mozambique people's armed struggle. nine years ago, over 250 mozambique fighters for national independence rose in armed struggle against the colonial domination. after a hard and tortuous struggle, they have grown into a people's armed force of considerable size and with fighting experience. this armed force, supported by the broad masses, has liberated one-fourth of the country's territories and established base areas. in the past few years, the mozambique armed struggle has been extended step by step to the south across the zambesi river. now, the flames of armed struggle have spread to six out of the nine provinces of the country. the repeated military attacks launched by the portuguese colonialists failed to hold back the development of the situation. therefore, the colonial authorities' vain attempt to save themselves from defeat by mass murder will never succeed.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "all reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. but contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom. this is an inexorable law."

is it not that a huge number of african people have been slaughtered, tortured and persecuted by the portuguese colonialists in over 400 years since they invaded mozambique? however, the mozambique people were not cowed. on the contrary, they saw through the criminal

colonial domination and were determined to overthrow it through armed struggle. several hundred years have elapsed. the portuguese colonial authorities, resorting to the old method of their predecessors, still attempted to maintain their rule by murdering innocent people. the result is that the mozambique people are more firmly determined to win national independence and more courageous to wage armed struggle against the colonial domination.

the atrocities of the portuguese colonial authorities have exposed once again before the world's people the barbarity and shamelessness of colonialism. the people of all countries will more resolutely support the african people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. the portuguese colonial domination in mozambique will eventually be doomed exclamation

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Football Team Arrives in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

the somali national football team with ahmed osman yusuf as its leader and ahmed mahamed ossoble as its deputy leader concluded its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and arrived in peking by air today.

it was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yuan tsai-chun.

CHINA AND SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Delegation of South West Africa People's Organization Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

a five-member delegation of the south west africa people's organization led by sam nujoma, president of the s.w.a.p.o., arrived here by air this afternoon after its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. the delegation has come for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations concerned, including wang yueh-hsi, hsi tao-chung and hu li-peng.

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present at the airport.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexico Paper on Defense of Sovereignty Over Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 14, 1973)

the big maritime powers which make laws according to their own interests will surely find themselves opposed by the developing countries at the third u.n. international conference on the law of the sea to be held next april. this is pointed out by the mexico paper "el dia" in an article entitled "the sea and the developing countries" today.

the article says: "the establishment of juridical norms of the sea has always brought about clashes of interests between the economically strong powers and weak countries." "the big maritime powers claim the minimum extension (of territorial waters), because they possess the ocean-going vessels, and the less developed countries demand an ampler extension (of territorial waters), because they realize that the seas adjacent to their coasts, fertilized by the residues of the rivers and the radiation of the sun, constitute sources of supply for their peoples."

the article points out that quite a few countries of the world have extended the scope of their territorial waters in various degrees. to date, nine latin american countries have declared their sovereignty over a sea area of 200 miles.

the article warns that "the big maritime powers, mainly the united states and the soviet union, are sure to express opposition to the just stand of the developing countries." it expresses its belief that a law of the sea which is more reasonable and more suitable to the demand of the people is sure to win.

CHINA AND US

Chou Pei-yuan Meets and Fetes Visiting Group of Chinese-American Institute of Engineers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of china, yesterday met with all members of the visiting group of the chinese-american institute of engineers led by alexander an-sheng tseng and james ton and gave a banquet in their honour. he had a cordial conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and scientists including chang wei, chang wen-yu and chen liang.

the 39-member visiting group arrived here on july 9 after touring kwangchow, kweilin, hangchow, shanghai, nanking, shenyang and tientsin. in these places, they visited schools, scientific research institutions, factories and a people's commune, got together with their relatives and toured places of historical interest.

they are leaving peking in groups today and tomorrow and are slated to leave the country via kwangchow.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Officials Meet with Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 14, 1973)

antonio lopez acosta, director general of the central office of coordination and planning of the presidency of the venezuelan republic, on july 12 met with chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and his party who are on a friendly visit to venezuela, according to a report from caracas.

the same evening, on behalf of the venezuelan government, leopoldo diaz bruzual, president of the foreign trade institute of venezuela, gave a banquet in honour of the visiting chinese guests.

on july 13, hector hernandez carabano, minister of development, and anibal valero diaz, director general of the ministry of development, met with vice-minister chou hua-min and his party. both parties had friendly conversations.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Vice President Sees Chinese Documentary

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jul. 14, 1973)

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen gave a film reception last evening in the chinese embassy here in honour of zambian vice-president mainza chona.

zambian foreign minister e.h.k. mudenda, education minister w.p. nyirenda, minister of state for the state house f. liboma and other government officials were also present on the occasion.

a colour chinese documentary "warm welcome to the zambian goodwill mission" recording the visit of the zambian goodwill mission led by vice-president chona to china last september was shown at the reception and was warmly welcomed by the zambian friends.

after the show, the chinese ambassador presented the film to the zambian vice-president.

expressing his thanks, chona said: "we reviewed our memory as we visited china last year. the film brought us back to china again."

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 27, 1973 No. 5423

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* NATIONAL *
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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

An Important Content of the Educational Revolution

- Some understanding in cooperating with the countryside in re-educating the educated young people who have gone to the countryside

by

the Party branch of Yenan Middle School,
Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 13, 1973)

Since 1968, more than 1,300 of the previous graduates from our school have gone to settle in the countryside and the border areas. They have grown up through tempering themselves in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Many of them have joined the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth League. Many others have joined the leading bodies at various levels, assumed technical work in various fields, and played a tremendous role in the struggle for building a socialist new countryside. These enormous achievements have greatly inspired the teachers and students in the school and the revolutionary parents of the students and made it possible to imprint the Party's educational policy more deeply in the minds of the people and to pass on the idea of finding glory in farming from the students of one term of study to those of another. We have learned from practice that the school must take cooperation with the countryside in re-educating the students who have gone to the countryside as an important content of the educational revolution.

In 1968, the great leader Chairman Mao issued a call "It is highly necessary for the educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Having been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, most of the graduates of the years

1966, 1967 and 1968 deeply understood and firmly carried out Chairman Mao's directive and went one group after another to the countryside. In this situation, some teachers said: "As soon as we send the students out of the school, we have finished our tasks. Tempering is their own problem, which we don't have to worry about." The Party branch felt this was an incorrect viewpoint, but it did not pay sufficient attention to it. Some time after that, we heard that some students wavered ideologically after meeting some difficulties in the countryside and that others had committed mistakes. At that time, remarks of all kinds were heard in the whole school. Many teachers held that the school should form ties with the countryside and cooperate with the poor and lower-middle peasants in carrying out ideological education. But, others held that the school was a supply unit and was responsible for mobilizing the students and that how to educate the students after they had gone to the countryside was a problem for the poor and lower-middle peasants which the school didn't have to worry about.

Should the school take care of this problem after all? Is it "their job" or "other people's job"? In the light of these questions, we organized all teachers to conscientiously study the Party's educational policy, to study Chairman Mao's assertions on the training of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and to criticize the criminal acts of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining the educational revolution. This made them understand that: The proletarian educational revolution is a profound social revolution. One of its important tasks is to teach the students to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Its ultimate aim is to train and bring up millions upon millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. Judging from the general situation of the revolution, school education and re-education for students after leaving school are two closely connected links in the whole course of training successors to the revolution. Viewed from the actual class struggle, the graduates who have gone to the countryside still are closely connected with the various quarters and are subject to the influence by the ideas of the exploiting classes in the cities and in the countryside; the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of education pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type keep corroding them; the handful of class enemies also are frenziedly trying to win over them. Therefore, whether in its correspondence with the students in the countryside, or in its contacts with them when they come back to the city or to the school, the school should consciously help the poor and lower-middle peasants in properly carrying out the work of re-educating the students.

After making clear this meaning, we go through various channels to grasp all opportunities to carry out this work by such means as "going out and inviting in," correspondence and postal delivery of materials for study. In the past few years, we sent study and comfort groups of various types comprising members of the Party branch and the revolutionary committee, members of the workers' propaganda teams, and representatives of teachers and students'parents 16 times to the countryside, and sent more than 5,000 letters and parcels of study materials to these students. This greatly inspired the students in the countryside. They said: "The comrades have brought not only instructions from the teachers and schoolmates of our alma mata, but also the warm concern shown by the four million people of Tientsin municipality and the eager hopes of the Party and Chairman Mao."

What should we chiefly grasp when we cooperate in conducting re-education? At first, we simply grasped some of the concrete problems of the students who had gone to the countryside. Later, through study, we realized that we should in no way appear in the attitude of an "inspector" on an inspection tour, but must get together with the educated young people to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and, at the same time, actively cooperate with the poor and lower-middle peasants in doing ideological and political work well for these students in the countryside and help them understand deeply Chairman Mao's teaching "In the vast countryside, they [the educated young people] can develop their talents to the full," go on enhancing their consciousness in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, vigorously change their world outlook and bring their role into full play.

A student committed a mistake after going to the countryside. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we helped him apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing the causes of his mistake and the lessons he should learn, and encouraged him to lay down his ideological load and advanced light-heartedly. After a period of hard training, this student went through a big change. He played an active role in the fight against drought, in sinking wells and carrying out side-occupations. He won praises from the broad masses. Not long after that, he was gloriously admitted into the Communist Youth League.

In coordination with the practice of re-education, we also paid attention to looking into some laws governing the ideological transformation of the students who had gone to the countryside. We ought to cooperate in good time with the poor and lower-middle peasants in handling the problems regarding the difficult situation, the change in condition, the hardships encountered, and the festivals and holidays.

Living conditions were rather trying in Hengshui district in Hopei Province. The previous graduates from our school mainly settled in this district. In order to encourage these graduates to temper themselves and grow up in a difficult environment, we sent a comfort group five times to visit some ten brigades in four communes of this district, to cooperate with the poor and lower-middle peasants in doing ideological and political work and to help these graduates gradually build up their determination to take root and make revolution in this district. When the comfort group came to the worksites at Heilungchiang, many of the graduates expressed in excitement that they would forever integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, work vigorously, advance quickly and learn from Tachai. They pledged to turn Hengshui district into a place like that south of the Yangtze.

Whenever the graduates who had gone to the countryside came back to visit their families or on official business in Tientsin, we vigorously "invited them to come in" and to talk about their experience in receiving re-education, and helped them sum up and improve their experience, so that they could play more properly their part in the vast countryside.

On the National Day, the New Year's Day and other memorial days, we aroused the teachers and students of the whole school to write letters of comfort to the graduates in the countryside and to send them materials for study. Usually, they told about their situation, exchanged ideas and encouraged each other through correspondence. Many of our graduates in the countryside said in their replies: "We are far away from the alma mata, but our hearts are closely linked with those of the teachers and schoolmates of the whole school."

We once learned from a letter that a graduate who was formerly a member of the students' committee of the school's revolutionary committee met some difficulties in running the collective household in the countryside and therefore was somewhat depressed. The leader of the Party branch and the revolutionary committee of the school promptly wrote to him, encouraging him to overcome difficulties and to run well the collective household of the educated young people. With the support by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he fought in unity with his schoolmates and eventually overcame the difficulties. The collective household took on a new look.

In coordination with re-education, we mainly practice ideological coordination. Where possible, we actively help the hsien and commune leadership and the poor and lower-middle peasants in properly solving some of the concrete problems reflected by the graduates in the countryside. If we cannot solve these problems for the time being, we promptly refer them to the leadership at a higher level and the departments concerned.

Over the past few years, many advanced personalities have emerged from among our graduates in the countryside. We take their advanced deeds as good teaching materials for conducting education within the school, especially for educating the students to take up farming upon graduation, and conduct such education regularly. The good idea of finding glory in farming has all along been passed on from the graduates of one year to those of the next year in our school.

In a recent meeting to mobilize the prospective graduates to go to mountain and rural areas, some 40 students expressed on the spot that they would learn from their old schoolmates and, as they did, come forward for selection by the Party, take the lead in going to the mountain and rural areas to make revolution, and firmly embark on the road of integration with the workers and peasants. After the meeting, an upsurge of enrolling for permission to go to the mountain and rural areas was whipped up throughout the school.

After enrolling himself, student Hsu Fu-shun actively propagated to his family the idea of finding glory in farming. He won support from the whole family. His parents actively prepared his luggage and were ready to send him to the mountain or rural area.

The scene was still more touching on the day when the school held the meeting in which the students pledged to go to mountain and rural areas. The father of student Yuan Chin-jung hurried to the meeting as soon as he came off night duty, and eagerly asked the school leadership to permit his daughter to go to do farming in the countryside.

Chao Kuei-ch'in, a deputy secretary of the CYL general branch of the school and a prospective graduate, got together with more than 20 students to form an expeditionary team to go to the mountain and rural areas and came to settle in the countryside in Paoti hsien.

When the broad masses of graduates came to the countryside, the rural Party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants showed them warm welcome.

* * *

TRANSFORMATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Further Arouse the Enthusiasm of Scientific and Technical Personnel for Socialism

- Party committee of Liaoning Coal and Charcoal Research Institute thoroughly carries out the line of unity for victory of the 9th National Congress of the Party

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 15, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) With criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as a lever, the Party committee of the Liaoning Provincial Coal and Charcoal Research Institute, by conscientiously and consistently implementing the line of unity for victory of the 9th National Congress of the Party and firmly adhering to the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals, has rallied the scientific and technical personnel of the whole institute around the Party, and further aroused their enthusiasm for socialism. Over the past three years and more, this institute has handed over to the state the results of 21 important scientific and research projects and completed 57 scientific research assignments. All of them have been popularized and applied in production, and there has emerged an excellent situation never witnessed before since the founding of the institute.

The Party committee of the Liaoning Provincial Coal and Charcoal Research Institute takes persistent execution of the Party's policy toward intellectuals as an important part of the effort in implementing the line of unity for victory of the 9th National Congress of the Party. The Party committee of the institute constantly studies and discusses work relating to the firm execution of the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Within the framework of the whole institute, an excellent situation with everyone showing concern for intellectual-related work has taken shape. Revolutionary unity between cadres and intellectuals, between workers and intellectuals and between intellectuals has been strengthened. Meanwhile, in accordance with the Party's policy, the Party committee of the institute has placed full trust in the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel and made bold use of them and lined them up on a rational basis. Of those admitted to the leading bodies at the institute and office levels, many have taken up main leadership duties and some have acted as responsible persons in charge of special subjects of study. A large number of scientific and technical personnel have become the mainstay in various fields of endeavor.

Having been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Comrade Tu Hsi-ken, former deputy director of the No. 1 research office and engineer, took big strides forward along the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Last year, he was again appointed as deputy secretary of the Party branch of the No. 1 research office and deputy director in charge of technique. In his leadership work, he persisted in putting proletarian politics in command and paid attention to conducting education in ideology and political line for the scientific and technical personnel. He constantly got deeply involved in production practice. Together with the scientific and

technical personnel, he integrated himself with the workers in the pits. He conducted scientific experiments and did a large amount of work, much to the welcome of the working masses.

The Party committee of Liaoning Provincial Coal and Charcoal Research Institute takes the conducting of penetrating and meticulous ideological and political work and the strengthening of the Party's education for intellectuals in ideology and political line as the most important link of the effort in uniting the scientific and technical personnel and arousing their revolutionary enthusiasm. With a high degree of proletarian enthusiasm, the leading members at various levels show concern for the scientific and technical personnel and help them make political progress. They are aware not only of the willingness of the great majority of scientific and technical personnel to learn and to get ahead but also see the bourgeois brand stamped on the thinking of the scientific and technical personnel due to the influence of historical and social factors. They are firm in the belief that the latter's world outlook can be transformed. Despite the fluctuations marking the progress of scientific and technical personnel, the leading members refuse to get impatient or rash and set themselves to more patient and meticulous ideological-political work. They make a practice of first noticing the latter's progress and then pointing out their shortcomings and helping them consolidate the progress already made so as to enable them to make continuous progress.

A relatively old scientific and technical worker showed constant fluctuations in ideological transformation, and some individual comrades showed lack of confidence when conducting ideological work for him. The Party committee organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's "Speech at the CCP National Conference on Propaganda Work." It was unanimously realized that ideological transformation was a long drawn-out process calling for meticulous work. The Party committee secretary personally called at his home to engage him in an individual heart-to-heart talk. Many a time, he was allowed to attend a study class. Those people around him were aroused to give him the benefit of ideological work and help him apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in summing up experiences in ideological transformation, positive and negative. He raised his awareness of the struggle in line, strengthened his consciousness in following the road of integration with workers and peasants and thoroughly transforming world outlook, and made pleasing progress in ideological transformation and in scientific work.

"We are prepared to use the policy of 'opening wide' to unite with the several million intellectuals and change their present outlook." In compliance with this teaching from Chairman Mao, the Party committee of Liaoning Provincial Coal and Charcoal Research Institute adopts the method of "going out and inviting in," constantly practices open-door rectification and humbly listens to various suggestions from scientific and technical personnel. Concerning scientific and technical problems, those of the Party committee refrain from being rash in expressing their views and hasty in drawing conclusions. Instead they doggedly follow the guideline of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Through carrying out academic discussion activities, the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel are allowed to air their own views and voice their own ideas. Sometimes, even the view of the minority is fully respected. The Party committee

opportunely cite and encourage those scientific and technical personnel who have scored marked achievements and are properly integrated with the workers, peasants and soldiers. A number of advanced models among the scientific and technical personnel have been trained and installed. This approach gladdens the hearts of the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel. They have strengthened their unity and are brimming over with vim and verve. In the three major revolutionary movements, they have further displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to speak out to blaze trails and to act, and made contributions toward catching up with and overtaking advanced scientific and technical level of the world.

For over two years, technical worker Comrade Wang Jui-nien, a responsible person of the electric cable research group, united and led the comrades of the whole group in visiting over ten electric cable making factories and several tens of coal mines in 23 provinces and regions including Heilungkiang, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Szechwan, Chekiang, Kwangtung. Everywhere they went they invited the old workers, cadres and technical personnel to convene "three-in-one" investigation meetings. They went deep down into pits to survey section by section the condition of electric cables in use. The worker masses were humbly approached for advice. An abundance of first-hand information was acquired, definite contributions were made toward setting the new state standards for rubber-sheathed electric cables for use in mines. In order to make all-round popularization of such standards, it was necessary to find the rational means for testing the sheathed electric cables. Along with other comrades, he seriously scrutinized things and assiduously set himself to practice. In less than two months' time, he successfully turned out a meter to check sheathed electric cables for excessive electric resistance. The relevant problem was thus solved. After the successful manufacture of the meter, with the device carried on his back, he made rounds of factories and mines to popularize this testing technique among the workers and technical personnel at production sites and pass on to them the relevant knowledge. The results of scientific research were allowed to rapidly flower and bear fruit in production practice. Tempered in the three major revolutionary movements, Comrade Wang Jui-nien has grown from an ordinary scientific and technical worker into a proletarian vanguard fighter, and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN PLA

Various Kinds of Work for Strengthening the Reconstruction of Party Branches in Company Units Are Done in a Lively and Dynamic Manner

- The Party committee of the Red 1st Regiment (红一团) of the Canton PLA Units seriously carries out Chairman Mao's Party building line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 12, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton) The Party committee of the Red 1st Regiment of the PLA Canton Units has seriously carried out Chairman Mao's Party building thinking and continuously strengthened the reconstruction of basic-level Party organizations, thus enabling the Party branches and the broad masses of Party members in the company units to play more properly their role as fighting citadels and exemplary vangards, and lead the troops to forge ahead triumphantly and vigorously along Chairman Mao's army-building line.

The Red 1st Regiment is a unit with glorious revolutionary traditions. As early as the period of the Chingkangshan Struggle, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "The Party branch is organized on a company basis," it universally set up basic Party organizations at the company level. This enables the unit to win one victory after another through hard struggle over several decades. In the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the regiment Party committee reviewed the struggle in the past 40-odd years and seriously studied Chairman Mao's Party building ideas and Party building line and penetratingly criticized the criminal acts of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in undermining the Party building effort. They further raised their awareness of the importance in doing a good job in the reconstruction of basic-level Party organizations and more consciously applied the Party's correct line in educating Party members and helping one company Party branch after another do a good job in Party building in a down-to-earth manner.

From the Autumn Harvest Uprising to date, the Party branch of the Tatu River Company (大渡河连) of this regiment has at all times been a strong fighting citadel of the company. In the Chingkangshan Struggle, it led the company to wage blood-bath battles against the enemy. On the Long March, it created heroic deeds involving 17 brave fighters forcibly crossing the Tatu River. In the revolutionary struggle after that, it again led the company to forge ahead bravely and win many titles ranging from "Heroic Brave Company" (英勇连) to "Sharp Knife Company" (尖刀连) and "Model Company on a 1,000-Li March" (千里行军模范连), thereby becoming an advanced collective in the Canton PLA Units. To make this company go one step better, the regiment Party committee constantly organized the members of the Party branch and the Party members to seriously study the Party's basic line and sum up the experience in building up the Party branch. Everyone was made to carry forward more properly the glorious revolutionary traditions and to continuously raise the fighting power of the Party branch. The 7th company of this regiment is the company where the "Five Brave Fighters of Langyashan" of the period of the War of Resistance

Against Japanese Aggression belonged. For a time, the role of the Party branch of this company as a fighting citadel was not properly brought into play. In one year's time, the regiment Party committee sent out at different times four standing committee members to lead a work group to the 7th company to help its Party branch conduct penetrating education in ideology and political line, thereby raising the consciousness of the members of the Party branch and the Party members in the class struggle and the struggle in line. The company again became an advanced combat collective, and various combat tasks were fulfilled with flying colors.

In light of the fact that the mainstays of the company Party branches were relatively new and lacked experience in Party work, the Red 1st Regiment Party committee has since last year run a collective training class successively for over 20 terms to give them training by stages and by groups. The members of the regiment Party committee also constantly went amidst the lower levels to lead the members of company Party branches by words and deeds, to help them raise their awareness of the line and capacity for work.

Secretary Chu Jui-chin of the Party branch of the 3rd Artillery Company was a new cadre keen on work and true to the democratic style but not good at concentrating correct mass views. The regiment Party committee secretary went down to the company and studied together with him Chairman Mao's teachings on democratic centralism. In a concrete way, he also taught the latter how to call Party branch meetings properly and how to concentrate mass views correctly. The new cadre gradually understood how to apply the principle of democratic centralism, thereby raising his capacity for work.

Because of Party committee of the Red 1st Regiment firmly grasp the building of Party branches in company units, Party leadership in the whole regiment was further strengthened, and various tasks proceeded in a lively and vigorous manner. At present, the majority of companies in this regiment have each a leading body in its Party branch that is able to give better collective leadership and a contingent of Party members who are able to play a better exemplary role. In carrying out whatever tasks, they are capable of leading the masses in overcoming multiple difficulties to achieve victory.

When the company was working on a tough assignment, the members of the Party branch of the second company of this regiment worked in close unity and in cooperation with each other and were full of drive. The Party branch became an advanced Party branch in the whole unit.

In reading and study, the members of the Party branch of the 8th company of this regiment along with backbone Party members took the lead in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Over ten theoretical study tutors were trained, thereby providing an effective boost for the study effort of the cadres and fighters of the whole company.

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Leading Members of the Party Committee of a Certain Artillery Regiment of the Kwangchow Units Go Deep Amidst Company Units To Conduct Party Classes for Party Members and Help Them Raise Their Awareness of the Class Struggle and Struggle in Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 12, 1973)

(NCNA Kwangchow, July 11, 1973) Leading members of the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment in the PLA Kwangchow Units regularly go deep into the company units to give Party lessons to Party members and help them raise their awareness of the class struggle and struggle in line and bring their vanguard exemplary role into play in various work.

In the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of this regiment has, in correlation with the realities of Party building in the units, strengthened the work of conducting Party education for Party members. Leading members of the Party committee personally serve as instructors in Party classes, and regularly going deep into the company units to give Party lessons to the Party members and lead them to seriously study and implement Chairman Mao's Party building line.

Political commissar Chang T'ien-i, secretary to the Party committee of the regiment, has since last year personally gone to the company units to give Party lessons six times. Despite the pressure of work and his heavy responsibility, regimental commander P'an Yüan-tung, deputy secretary of the Party committee, still managed to find time to prepare lessons and adhere to the target of giving proper Party lessons to the Party members. For the past year and more, the leading members of the Party committee of this regiment gave 29 Party lessons to the Party members on such topics as Party nature, the theoretical basis of the Party, Party struggle objectives, Party organizational principle, the three great work styles of the Party and the exemplary role of Party members.

For the sake of teaching Party lessons properly, before each lesson was taught, the leading members of the Party committee always went deep into the company unit to conduct investigation and study, and look into the ideological conditions of the Party members and the problems of Party branch building in the company unit. They prepared lessons in a conscientious manner. When conducting a class they strove to explain problems by integrating theory with practice in correlation with the realities. After lecturing, they again listened extensively to views and endeavored to make some progress after each lesson.

Last July, the Party committee of this regiment designated deputy political commissar Hu Shu-yu, a standing committee member of the Party committee, to give the lesson on "Develop active ideological struggle" to the Party members. For the sake of properly teaching this lesson, Hu Shu-yu went beforehand to three company units to conduct investigations and studies. Following this, he again went to a mortar company to sum up the experience of its Party branch in developing active ideological struggle. After that, on the basis of adequate preparation, he gave the Party members a lively lesson, and was favorably commented on by everybody.

With the pace set by leading members of the Party committee of the regiment, Party organizations at various levels in the regiment have all consciously strengthened Party education. They have universally mapped out educational plans, and by regularly summing up experience and firmly conducting Party education have effectively strengthened Party building. By conscientiously implementing the system of democratic centralism, many Party branches have strengthened revolutionary unity and collective leadership and played more properly their role as fighting citadels. By means of Party class education, the Party members are able to raise higher their awareness of the struggle in line. Old Party members are more vigorous and new Party members are growing up rapidly. A number of outstanding Party members have emerged in various Party branches and set examples for the commanders and fighters to emulate.

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CHEMOTHERAPY

Advances Made in China in Treating Choriocarcinoma

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

the capital hospital of the chinese academy of medical sciences has made significant progress in using chemotherapy to deal with choriocarcinoma, a highly malignant gynaecological tumour.

the special unit set up by the hospital treated 296 patients from 1958 to 1970 and brought the mortality rate of this disease from some 90 per cent in early post-liberation days down to 29.2 per cent.

up to 1972, two-thirds of the patients discharged survived more than five years, one-sixth more than ten years and three patients more than 14 years. they all recovered their health and went back to work.

the hospital has used the same method to treat chorioadenoma destruens (malignant mole) to good effect. less malignant than choriocarcinoma, this disease easily develops into it. of the 312 cases of chorioadenoma destruens the hospital admitted, the mortality rate dropped from 25.9 per cent in the early post-liberation period to 1.8 per cent in 1970 and no patient has died since.

both diseases occur mostly among women of child-bearing age.

the hospital has more than 20 years of clinical practice in treating the two diseases and has found six specially effective drugs. two of these are 6-mercaptopurine and 5-flurouracil, which have been used for some time in other countries for temporary alleviation of other malignant tumours. the capital hospital administers them in large concentrated doses. another is kengshengmycin, an antibiotic made from a strain of streptomyces (fungus) cultivated in the soil of southern china. the other three are new anti-tumour synthetic drugs evolved by chinese medical workers.

the medicine is selected to suit the condition of each case, especially the sites of metastases, and the route of administration is individualized. apart from oral doses, regional chemotherapy is used, including intravenous or inter-arterial infusions, local injections into the spinal column and for some patients intra-tumour injections, thus raising the medical effect.

research work on the treatment of choriocarcinoma started in 1949. in the first few years, the doctors

concentrated on the clinical and pathological characteristics of the disease and worked out some techniques for early diagnosis, but treatment was limited to surgery and radiation, with little positive result.

the hospital then summed up the experience and a choriocarcinoma research group headed by associate professor sung hung-chao was formed in 1958. special wards with more than 30 beds were set up one after another. sung hung-chao, hsia tsung-fu, chih wen-ying and other doctors and nurses pooled their efforts and wisdom on devising better therapeutic methods to raise the medical effect in order to save class sisters.

they used a new method in treating a 28-year-old woman cadre. she was hospitalized in 1959 with metastasis of the choriocarcinoma to the lungs. the new method raised the medical effect remarkably and tided the patient over the critical period. the patient recovered and was discharged from the hospital 14 years ago. she has been in good health since.

patients formerly regarded as incurable have been restored to health after being given large doses of anti-tumour synthetic drugs, and they have gone back to work. they include far-advanced cases with metastasis to lung, brain, liver, spleen or kidney and even wide-spread metastasis. for instance, a 23-year-old peking factory worker was hospitalized in 1964. she had contracted choriocarcinoma after her first childbirth. she developed convulsions in hospital and fell into a coma, followed by facial paralysis on the left side. doctors diagnosed the case as choriocarcinoma spread to a portion of the brain. they used 6-mercaptopurine in an intravenous infusion, and the patient improved remarkably after a course of ten days and was discharged from the hospital in six months. she has remained in good health for more than nine years.

removal of uterus used to be the standard procedure for treating choriocarcinoma or malignant mole. members of the research group studied the cases of some patients with the uteruses removed but the ovaries preserved. although ovarian function was somewhat affected during the period of medication, it became normal shortly after medicines were stopped. then they used drugs to treat young women in the early stage of these two diseases instead of removing the uterus to preserve reproductive function. from 1960 to 1970 the hospital successfully treated 102 such cases. the patients were advised to practise contraception for one to two years after therapy. sixtyeight patients later became pregnant (a conception rate of 66.6 per cent). fiftyseven of them delivered a total of 81 babies (some bore two and some others had three births). all the children except two (one with a congenital heart disease and one neonatal death of unknown cause) have grown normally. the oldest one is now 13.

a 21-year-old woman printing worker who got choriocarcinoma had suffered excessive bleeding from the uterus during her first pregnancy. doctors gave her large doses of 6-mercaptopurine and other anti-tumour drugs. she was discharged from the hospital after recovery in 1960. she is now mother of two boys and a girl of normal weight and health. since going back to her factory job a dozen years ago, she has not taken any sick leave. she now weighs 68.5 kilogrammes as against 48.5 kilogrammes at the time of hospitalization.

another woman worker got a malignant mole during her first pregnancy at the age of 24. the disease spread to her lung and brain. she was admitted into the capital hospital and given medication. she has recovered and is now mother of two children, one ten years old and the other seven. both are very healthy.

all the choriocarcinoma cases receive periodic check-ups, the first three months after the patient is discharged from hospital, the second six months later. then annual check-ups are made to ensure prompt treatment in case of recurrence.

the special research group in the capital hospital is now studying how to raise the curative rate, especially for patients with an advanced stage of the disease, and shorten the time for treatment.

WOMEN CADRES

Peking Women Play Important Role in Revolution and Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

the more than 116,000 women cadres working in various fields of peking municipality have played an important role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. many of them are leading cadres at the municipal or lower level.

women account for 40 per cent of the cadres in the city. many rank-and-file women workers, commune members and those working in grassroots organizations have been promoted to leading posts since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the 70-year-old peking february 7 rolling stock plant now has more than 1,800 women workers as against about a

dozen before liberation. in additon, there are more than 350 women cadres, including those in leading positions in the plant party committee, revolutionary committee and trade union and in the workshops.

nationally known veteran worker han cha-hsien of the peking blanket factory is now a standing committee member of the peking trade union council. she maintained her record of high output, top quality and low consumption of raw materials eight years running.

wang shuang-hsiu, a former housewife, led more than 20 housewives in starting a small workshop 13 years ago. with the help of party and government organizations, the workshop has grown into a paintwork factory with 400 workers and wang shuang-hsiu is now deputy party secretary of the factory. equipped with 30 machine tools, 25 air compressors and other equipment, it can do various types of complicated paintwork.

tien shu-lan, a brigade party secretary in tunghsien county, led the brigade members in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace setter in agriculture. the brigade achieved 5.85 tons of grain per hectare in 1972 after overcoming a serious drought.

the women cadres keep taking part in productive labour and making investigations so as to improve their work. formerly an outstanding postwoman, lo shu-chen is now a standing committee member of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking post office. she often helps young postmen to grasp the rule of postal work and foster the idea of serving the people heart and soul.

liu kuei-ying, member of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking no. 2 cotton mill, is a young cadre who has come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution. she often stays in the weaving shop, taking part in productive labour while fulfilling her responsibilities as a leading cadre.

the party organizations at various levels often organize the women cadres to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism," so as to raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. many women attended the study classes run by the municipal party committee and revolutionary committee for committee members of worker and peasant origin. they studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and conducted revolutionary mass criticism. this has enabled them to do their part for socialism still better.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Heavy Industry Province Tops Half-Year's Production Targets

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 16, 1973)

total industrial output in liaoning province, one of china's major heavy industry bases, exceeded the production plan for the first half of this year and was 7.9 per cent more in value than the output in the first half of 1972.

big increases are reported for 47 of the 60 major products included in the state plan. the highest increase is over 89 per cent.

there is a rise in the quality of the products turned out by this province, an increase also in variety and a fall in production costs.

one of the biggest factors behind these achievements was the great effort made to carry out the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", as laid down by chairman mao.

coupled with this is the deep-going movement among the workers of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. the workers' sharp criticism of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers yielded remarkable results in both revolution and production. there is a growing awareness of the importance of the struggle between the two lines.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers of anshan, china's biggest iron and steel complex, and the other iron and steel plants in liaoning have greatly raised their production capacity by remodelling their old machinery and adopting more advanced techniques.

early this year the cadres and workers of the iron and steel industry launched a new emulation drive centred on increasing output and variety, improving quality and reducing consumption of fuel, electricity and raw materials. there followed a rise in output of steel and iron and steel products which surpassed the figures for the same period of 1972. production of rolled steel was 11.8 per cent more than in the first six months of last year.

production of coal, crude oil and natural gas all topped the half-yearly state plans. output for natural gas in the january-june period of this year was 30 per cent and crude oil 48 per cent above the same 1972 period.

this follows on the rapid rise in fuel production in liaoning ever since the beginning of the cultural revolution.

the cadres and workers in the fuel industry carried forward their efforts to emulate the taching oil workers' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. leading cadres worked alongside the rank and file workers and helped them solve on the spot problems arising in the course of production. the campaign stressed learning from and catching up with the more advanced units and helping the less advanced.

following the general principle for developing the national economy -- "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" -- the province has greatly increased the output of products for the rural areas, all of which topped the january-june targets. such products as tractors, chemical fertilizer and pumps, urgently needed in farming, have reached levels 50 to 80 per cent higher than in the same period in 1972. the province is also sending out large quantities of such products to the rural areas in other parts of the country.

liaoning's light industry introduced 320 technical innovations between january and may of this year. more than 30 of them were major items. this has helped the workers to tap production potentials. output of bicycles, sewing machines and wrist watches in the first six months was 10.8, 26.1 and 33.4 per cent respectively above the output in the corresponding period of 1972.

Shanghai's Industrial Production Hits All-Time High

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 17, 1973)

industrial production hit an all-time high in china's leading industrial city, shanghai, in the first half of this year, thanks to the deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. gross industrial output was 9.9 per cent above the same 1972 period.

marked increases were registered in three main categories of products -- steel and other basic materials, products for agricultural use, and consumer goods. steel output increased by 21.6 per cent and rolled steel 10.8 per cent. output of tractors rose by 53.9 per cent, pumps for agricultural use 56 per cent and chemical fertilizer 24.4 per cent. output of printed cloth, chemical fibres, synthetic detergents, bicycles, wrist watches, cameras, radio sets and furniture went up by 10 to more than 100 per cent.

the quality of products improved and variety increased. raw material and fuel consumption, and consequently production costs, were lowered. the metallurgical industry trial-produced more than 700 new products, and the textile industry added over 5,500 new varieties.

under the leadership of party organizations, shanghai workers have been studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought seriously. large numbers of study groups have been set up. the workers read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. the 34 study groups at the huchiang machine building plant have finished reading "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and other works. many units run short-term classes for workers and staff to study in turn. over 3,000 workers in the metallurgical industry attended such classes in the first six months of this year.

using the basic principles of marxism as their weapon, the workers sharply criticized the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and raised their initiative in carrying out the proletarian revolutionary line. this fired them with revolutionary determination to quicken socialist construction.

after studying the marxist theory of knowledge and criticizing idealist apriorism preached by liu shao-chi and company, the leading cadres at various levels in the city's iron and steel industry became more convinced of the view that wisdom is not inherent, but comes from practice, from the masses, and that the masses are the makers of history. earlier this year, they submitted the annual production plan to the workers for discussion. cadres and workers pooled their wisdom and devised ways and means to bring the potentials of various plants into full play. this did away with the metaphysical view shared by a few cadres who thought that since iron and steel production had increased steadily over the past years, it already reached the limit and there was no potential to be tapped any more.

the shanghai auto-engine plant censured the theory of productive forces peddled by liu shao-chi and company, persistently put proletarian politics in command of economic and technical work, and encouraged the mass technical innovations campaign. as a result, output of sedan car engines rose by 91 per cent in the first half of the year.

an emulation campaign has been in full swing among the textile workers this year. comparing with and helping one another and exchanging experience in both revolution and production, the textile workers have raised their political consciousness and improved their skills. eighteen major technical innovations were popularized this year along with thousands of minor ones. productivity increased by 12 per cent in the january-june period compared with the same 1972 period.

chairman mao teaches that socialist relations of production "are in harmony with the growth of the productive forces, but they are still far from perfect, and this imperfection stands in contradiction to the growth of the productive forces." in line with this teaching of chairman mao's, the party committees at various levels in the city's industrial and transport departments this year handled in a still better way the relationship between the leadership and the masses, between the workers and the technicians as well as among factories. this helped promote production.

the leading cadres became more aware of the necessity of relying wholeheartedly on the workers in running socialist enterprises. many factories submitted their production plans, managerial regulations, important technical matters and safety measures to workers for discussion. this added to the workers' enthusiasm for socialism and their sense of responsibility as masters of the new society. they put forward many suggestions for increasing production and practising economy and overfulfilled production plans. a workers' team at the shanghai no. 3 camera factory put up a poster this march, proposing that the 1973 production quota be fulfilled ahead of time. the factory leadership supported the proposal and mobilized the entire factory to discuss it. with all workers on the move, the factory's output value for the first half of this year rose threefold compared with the same 1972 period.

under the unified leadership of the municipal industrial departments, many factories supported each other in manpower, material and technique with the common aim to step up socialist construction. many centres were set up in the city's various districts to popularize advanced techniques and help solve key technical problems.

the shanghai no. 2 refractory material factory trial-produced a new kind of brick for steel ladle lining that is nearly three times as durable as the old one. it conducted more than 70 experiments in this special kind of brick though this affected its own production value.

the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work has raised the workers' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and stimulated them to go forward under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

the city planned to build a number of new factories to produce efficient chemical pesticides with low poison to human beings and livestock. the workers put up huts to produce the pesticides with existing equipment before the factory premises were built. in the first half of this year they turned out 11 types of such pesticides totalling more than 700 tons.

FARM MACHINERY

East China Hsien Produces More Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

the theoretical magazine "red flag" recently carried an investigation report by the ministry of agriculture and forestry, the first ministry of machine building and the fukien provincial machinery bureau on the achievements of an east china county in gearing industry to agriculture.

total grain output of lunghai county in east china's fukien province reached 279,000 tons last year despite drought , waterlogging and pests, owing to the greater amount of farm machinery used. three people's communes topped six tons per hectare, double the target set for the area in the national programme for agricultural development, and seven production brigades exceeded 15 tons per hectare. the county's yield in 1971 was 10.5 tons per hectare, a 27 per cent increase over 1966. there were also achievements in forestry, stockbreeding, sideline production and fishery.

around 80 per cent of the drainage and irrigation work, threshing, plant protection, fodder crushing, grain processing and transportation is mechanized or semi-mechanized. more than 75 per cent of the arable land gives high stable yields.

the county had only some small iron shops and wood and bamboo handicraft co-operatives and a small farm machinery factory before the cultural revolution. small industries started being set up during the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, during the cultural revolution. in line with chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the county ran a few machinery plants by relying on the efforts of the local people. it now has ten county-run farm machinery plants and factories geared to agriculture, 15 commune-run farm tools factories and more than 114 brigade-run repair stations.

the county party committee sent workers, technicians and cadres to communes and brigades to make investigations and collect peasants' opinions. they mapped out plans in accordance with local production to turn out more farm machinery.

the county party committee has over the past few years paid much attention to water conservancy and fertilizer. the county's farm machinery and tools plants and motor plant turned out hoisting machines, pumps, pipes, motors and other equipment for water

conservancy projects. the county farm machinery plant made drying towers and other equipment for the county's phosphate fertilizer plant which has now doubled its output of sulphuric acid and phosphate fertilizer. the machinery plants have turned out more than 27,000 threshers, husking machines, flour grinding machines, cement boats and other things.

the county machinery industrial departments conducted a mass technical innovations campaign and made more than 90 pieces of equipment by indigenous methods for farm machinery and tools plants.

the county's machinery industrial departments send workers to the countryside in busy seasons every year to help the communes and brigades repair farm machinery and tools and train technicians. all the commune farm tools plants and brigade repair stations throughout the county now do repairs with locally available materials. big repairs are done by the county farm machinery repair plants. more than 90 per cent of the tractors, farm tools and motors in the county are in good condition. the farm machinery plant, which grew out of a shop making benches and tables, is now producing sluice-gates, pumps, threshers, and root-crop and fodder crusher. the county iron works produced more than 30,000 pieces of small and medium-sized farm tools and spare parts and 48 tons of boat nails in 1972 from discarded materials.

SPORTS

Chinese Army Sports Meet Organizes Swimming Show in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

a mammoth show of swimming with full battle gear, aquatic military skills and parachuting took place at huaijou reservoir north of peking today. it was sponsored by the peking venue of the 1973 sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army now being held separately in several cities.

present on the occasion were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of the various

departments, services and arms, the science and technology commission for national defence, military academies, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison and the state physical culture and sports commission. altogether more than 50,000 people, including armymen and civilians, watched the performances.

bathed in glorious sunshine, huaijou reservoir today was a scene of splendour with colourful bunting and huge red balloons trailed with inscribed streamers.

the show was led off by over 400 battle-attired men of a unit under the peking garrison and 700 armed militia men and women from chaoyang district and huaijou county, who swam across the reservoir in the wake of a formation of swimmers carrying a large picture of chairman mao swimming in the yangtze river and a multitude of red flags.

then a demonstration of military skills on the surface of water was staged by an infantry company of the peking garrison in coordination with militiamen. the whole show was rounded off with a performance of parachuting.

at the end of the show, yeh chien-ying and other leaders met with the commanders and fighters and militia men and women who took part in the performances.

China Holds Mass Swimming Activities

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

a tremendous number of workers, peasants and soldiers and youngsters in many parts of china today took part in various forms of swimming activities with a strong fighting will.

more than 5,000 people swam across kunming lake in the summer palace, which was the biggest swimming centre in peking today. among the swimmers were teachers and students of tsinghua university, peking university, the peking iron and steel engineering institute and other institutions of higher learning. carrying a placard inscribed with "keep fit, study well and work well", teachers and students of tsinghua university, full of vigor and vitality, led the way.

the peking venue of the 1973 sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army held a show of swimming with full battle gear, aquatic military skills and parachuting at huaijou reservoir north of peking today.

since the beginning of this summer, workers, peasants and soldiers, youngsters and children have taken an active part in swimming activities. according to incomplete

statistics by nine swimming grounds and indoor pools up to now, the number of swimmers has reached more than a million.

in wuhan, the capital of hupeh province, more than 3,000 little red soldiers, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen, red guards and sportsmen, organized in 30 square formations, swam across the yangtze river this morning.

it was high-water season and a strong wind was blowing. but the workers' rank remained in precision formation all along the course. the rank of the 200 children, the eldest being 13 years old and the youngest only 8, crossed the river with many colourful balloons. when the swimmers reached the opposite shore after breaking through the surging waves, they were greeted with warm applause by thousands upon thousands of people amid the beating of drums and gongs.

the crossing over a course of more than 5,000 metres was completed in one hour and twenty minutes.

tens of thousands of people have also carried out various kinds of swimming and other sports activities over the past few days in other rivers and lakes around the city.

in changsha, the capital of central-south china's hunan province, 10,000 workers, peasants, fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen, students, office cadres and other residents today took part in a swim across the hsiangchiang river. the bank of the river was a scene of jubilation as the swimmers dashed into the water, in 92 square formations. heading the formations were more than 600 p.l.a. fighters and militiamen, pushing rafts on which a huge portrait of chairman mao, red flags and placards were installed. advancing in mighty contingents, the swimmers braved the wind and waves and reached their destination in high spirits.

swimming is one of the favourite sports of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers here. according to statistics, 80 per cent of the more than 510 factories under survey have carried out swimming and other mass sport activities. more than 80 per cent of the workers of a silk mill have taken to swimming. swimming is also popular among women workers. in today's swimming across the hsiangchiang river, one third of the swimmers from this silk mill are women.

the contingent of 300 children drew special attention from the spectators. carrying spears with them, they surged towards the opposite shore and were warmly applauded by thousands of people. the yinpenling primary school has distinguished itself in swimming since it formed a winter

swimming team in 1970. now 80 per cent of its pupils can swim. all members of the winter swimming team took part in today's swim and they all covered the whole distance.

more than 2,000 workers, peasants, cadres, students and p.l.a. men in nanning city swam in the yungchiang river today, covering a distance of 16 kilometres, despite strong winds and turbulent waves caused by a sudden downpour.

China's 1973 National Junior Table Tennis Tournament Held in Taiyuan

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 16, 1973)

china's 1973 national junior table tennis tournament held here recently.

participating in the tournament were 379 junior players coming from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the people's liberation army. the good sportsmanship and fine skills displayed by the players were a vivid manifestation of the sturdy growth of the up-and-coming players.

the peking boys' team and tientsin girls' team won the titles of the boys' and girls' team events, each with an entry of 30 teams.

the boys' and girls' singles events were played in two groups, a and b respectively. players under 14 played in group b. first place winners of the two groups were:

group a: chang li-wei (boy, peking) and wei li-chieh (girl, peking);

group b: wang hui-yuan (boy, liaoning) and tuan chien-ping (girl, tientsin).

a revolutionary atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed throughout the keen competitions. participants earnestly followed the principle of "friendship first and competition second". they practised together before competitions and got knee to knee with each other to exchange experience after playing.

the participants included all types of players employing various methods of play. some used the pen-holder grip and some held their bats with the tennis grip; some played a fast attacking game and some did choppings; and some were good at executing loop shots. this provided the young players with a good opportunity to learn from each other and raise their skills steadily.

during the tournament, the junior players visited a memorial hall for revolutionary martyrs in wenshui county, home town of the young revolutionary martyr liu hu-lan, where they received a profound education in ideology. some famous chinese table tennis coaches and players made reports to the youngsters during the competition and gave them technical guidance. through the competition, the junior players made new advances both ideologically and technically.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese, Canadian Governments Exchange Notes on Registration of Trade Marks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

on behalf of their respective governments, chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and canadian ambassador to china c.j. small exchanged notes here today, confirming the agreement reached between china and canada on registration of trade marks on a reciprocal basis. the agreement specifies that the governments of both countries agree that, on a reciprocal basis, persons, partnerships, companies, corporations and governmental enterprises of either country may apply for registration of trade marks in the other country in accordance with its law and be granted the right to exclusive use thereof.

m.d. copithorne, counsellor of the canadian embassy in china, attended the ceremony for exchanging notes.

present on the chinese side were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned jen chien-hsin and wu chi-ta.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

mawloud k. abid, iraqi ambassador to china, and mrs. abid gave a reception here this evening to celebrate national day of the republic of iraq.

among the guests were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry; liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical

industries; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned chang chieh, yang chi, shen tu and wang hsiao-yi.

also present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

kaheita okazaki, leading member of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and tomoharu okubo, wound up their friendly visit to china and left here today for home via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and leading members of other departments concerned wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung and sun ping-hua.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, and japanese friends keitaro nakamura and keio nakada.

kaheita okazaki and tomoharu okubo gave a reciprocal dinner on the evening of july 14. liao cheng-chih, liu hsi-wen and leading members of other departments concerned were present.

Japanese Crown Prince Visits Chinese Relics Exhibition

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 16, 1973)

japanese crown prince akihito and princess michiko and their eldest son prince naruhito today visited the exhibition of relics unearthed in the people's republic of china.

when the crown prince, princess michiko and prince naruhito arrived in the exhibition, they were welcomed at the gate by chinese ambassador chen chu and his wife and staff members of the exhibition. the crown prince and princess michiko shook hands with them. accompanied by the chinese ambassador and his wife, the royal party studied the exhibits and expressed appreciation of the exhibition.

when the crown prince and princess michiko received chinese ambassador chen chu and his wife on july 3 they expressed the wish to visit the exhibition. referring to relations between japan and china, crown prince akihito and princess michiko noted that a long history of cultural exchange existed between japan and china, but at one period in the past, japan had done wrong to china, a thing which was most regrettable. they hope that the two countries will be friends forever.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Visits Osaka, Nara and Fukuoka

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 17, 1973)

members of the chinese volleyball delegation visited osaka, nara and fukuoka and played friendly matches there in the past few days.

on july 14, the chinese men's team played with a team of the matsushita electric industrial company before over 3,000 spectators. the match ended 3:2 in favour of the host team.

after the match, tsuyoshi shimizu, vice-president of the osaka volleyball association, and others have supper together with the chinese players. the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the continuous development of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

accompanied by the japanese national women's volleyball team, the chinese women's team arrived in nara on july 14. the next day the two teams had a friendly match before near 3,000 spectators. the chinese team lost to the japanese team nil to three.

after the match, chusaburo kagida, mayor of nara, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese guests. members of women organizations in nara presented songs and dances at the dinner.

the chinese men's team arrived in fukuoka from osaka on july 15. it was warmly welcomed by leading members of the local volleyball association and the local headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). yesterday, the chinese men's team played a friendly match with a team of the japan steel and tube company in fukuoka. 5,000 people saw the match, which ended 3:2 in favour of the guest.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Embassy Holds Banquet for Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 15, 1973)

a banquet for the chinese shenyang acrobatic troupe which is winding up its visit to korea, was given by chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, in the okryu hall here this evening.

present at the banquet were: pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the workers' party of korea (w.p.k.) and vice-premier of the administration council of d.p.r.k.; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of w.p.k.; chong jun gi, editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun"; li chang son, minister of culture and art; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim gwan sop, chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency; lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the people's armed forces; chon myong su, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art; leaders of various departments concerned and korean literary and art workers.

yin tsan-chen, leader of the shenyang acrobatic troupe, and chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art of korea, spoke at the banquet.

yin tsan-chen expressed heartfelt thanks to the party, government and people of korea for the kind consideration

and warm reception extended to the chinese shenyang acrobatic troupe during the stay in korea. he said, "during our performances and visit here, the chinese shenyang acrobatic troupe has deeply felt the profound revolutionary friendship of the fraternal korean people and literary and art workers towards the chinese people and literary and art workers, and we will never forget this."

referring to recent events in korea, yin tsan-chen said, "in his important june 23 speech, comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, putting forward the new line and five-point programme on the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, pointed out the correct way and steps to be taken for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. he reflected the common aspiration and interests of the entire korean people, for which the chinese people express their resolute support."

chang chol told the guests that "the magnificent acrobatic art performances by the chinese shenyang acrobatic troupe before the people and literary and art workers of our country, splendidly adhere to the revolutionary line on literature and art of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, that is, literature and art must serve the people."

he went on to say, "under the brilliant leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the fraternal chinese people, adhere to the fighting mission put forward by the ninth congress of the communist party of china, to strengthen the centralized party leadership, and at the same time strengthen political-ideological work among the working people, carry on the mass movements of learning from taching on the industrial front and learning from tachai on the agricultural front, and have won tremendous achievements. moreover, they have made brilliant achievements in the struggle for the creation of revolutionary literature and art."

the banquet proceeded in a very warm and cordial atmosphere, marked by amiable conversations between chinese and korean literary and art workers. they were united in their common wish for the continued consolidation and development of the blood-cemented, deep friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples.

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Pyongyang for Sinuiju City

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 16, 1973)

the visiting chinese shenyang acrobatic troupe left here for sinuiju city, a border city of korea, by train this afternoon in the company of li in gi, bureau-director of the korean ministry of culture and art.

among those present at the railway station to see the acrobatic troupe off were li chang son, korean minister of culture and art; kim gwan sop, chairman of the korean society for cultural relations with foreign countries; chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art; chon myong su, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kim sok bong, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee; and workers of literature and art.

present at the railway station was also chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

after making a performance tour of the cities of wonsan and hamhung, the shenyang acrobatic troupe returned to pyongyang on july 5. it gave eight public performances in pyongyang from july 5 to 15, which were warmly received.

the chinese acrobats visited the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm on july 9. they were warmly welcomed by the leading and other members of the farm. the chinese acrobats joined the farm workers in loosening the soil under fruit trees. members of the amateur art group of the farm and the chinese acrobats had a get-together at the farm's club.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Peking Physical Culture Institute Football Team Plays Friendly Matches with Moroccan Players

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

the visiting peking physical culture institute football team held its first friendly match with the moroccan national team "hope" on july 8 in casablanca, the biggest city in morocco, according to a report from rabat.

among those attending the opening ceremony and watching the match were representative of the moroccan ministry of labour, social affairs, youth and sports,

leader of the moroccan football association and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in rabat. the guest team beat the host team 2:1.

the chinese team also played friendly matches with the combined southern moroccan team in agadir on july 11 and with the combined northeastern moroccan team in meknes on july 15.

football is a popular game among the moroccan people. the spectators repeatedly applauded the friendship, good sportsmanship and excellent skill displayed by the players of the two countries during the matches.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Ambassador to China and Mrs. Subba Give Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Nepalese Princess and Kumar

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and mrs. subba gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur shahi.

attending the banquet were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, chung shih-tung, lu wei-chao, wang chen, yeh cheng-chang, kuo tung-chun, chu tse, kuo lei and chi yu-hua as well as chinese badminton coaches and players.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Nepalese Princess and Kumar

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur shahi.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and mrs. subba were present on the occasion.

present also were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, liang feng, chu tse and kuo lei.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Friendly Visiting Group Receives by New Zealand Minister of Tourism

(NCNA-English Wellington, Jul. 16, 1973)

minister of tourism of new zealand mrs. whetu tirikatene-sullivan received the chinese friendly visiting group here this afternoon and had friendly talks with them.

national president of the new zealand-china society roy evans and chinese ambassador to new zealand pei chien-chang were present.

minister sullivan then gave a reception in honour of the chinese guests in the parliament house. among more than 200 people attending the reception were minister of trade, industry and energy resources w. w. freer, other high government officials, members of parliament and prominent figures from various circles of new zealand, including former prime minister sir keith holyoake, professor james bertram and roy evans. chinese ambassador pei chien-chang and representatives of the chinese residents in new zealand were also present.

speeches of welcome were delivered at the reception by minister sullivan and j. marshall, leader of the opposition national party. speaking in reply, yueh tai-heng, leader of the chinese group, thanked the hosts for their warm welcome and hospitality.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Li Chi Meets and Fetes Chief Editor of Romanian "Magazine Historic"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this evening met and feted cristian popisteanu, chief editor of romanian "magazine historic". they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on both occasions were leading members of chinese departments concerned and historians chang hsueh-shu, li hsin, hu shou-hsin and hsiang ching as well as counsellor octavian gavris of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets and Fetes Clarte Delegation from Sweden

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and feted all members of the clarte delegation from sweden. leader of the delegation is peter emshemer, and deputy leaders are lennart helmbold and mats persson. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on both occasions were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ou tang-liang, li hsiao-pai, chia hsueh-chien, chang hsueh-chun and shih chung-pen.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru, Brazil Uphold Sea Right Over 200 Miles

(NCNA-English Lima, Jul. 15, 1973)

peru and brazil, in a joint statement issued here yesterday, reiterated their stand for jurisdiction over 200 nautical miles of waters and agreed to cooperate closely in defence of their rights and interests at the next united nations conference on the law of the sea.

the statement was signed by peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle and brazilian foreign minister mario gibson barboza who was on a visit here.

it said that both countries "reaffirm the sovereign right of all countries to protect and dispose their natural resources" and call for "greater cooperation among the developing countries in defence of their perpetual sovereignty over all their maritime and land natural resources".

the joint statement made it clear that the two countries would seek to strengthen their trade relations.

the brazilian foreign minister paid a visit to peru from july 12 to 15 following trips to colombia, venezuela, bolivia and ecuador.

CHINA AND US

US Congressional Group Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 16, 1973)

all members of the united states congressional group led by warren g. magnuson and thomas e. morgan, their wives and entourage wound up their visit to china and enplaned for home this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; kuan chien, deputy to the national people's congress; and leading members of departments concerned li fu-hsun, tai sha, cheng chi-hung and chien chang-kuei.

also present was alfred l. jenkins, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in peking.

while in china, the congressional group visited peking, sian, nanking, wusi, soochow and shanghai.

Chairman Mao Meets Dr. Yang Chen-ning

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung this afternoon met with dr. yang chen-ning, chinese-american physicist who has come to see his relatives and pay a visit.

chairman mao had a very cordial conversation with dr. yang chen-ning in his study at chungnanhai. the conversation lasted more than one hour.

taking part in the meeting were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association.

Delegation of American High Energy Physicists Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

the delegation of american high energy physicists led by professor marvin goldberger, director of the department of physics at princeton university, left peking by air this afternoon for southern parts of china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, and leading members of departments concerned, including yueh chih-chien, chien san-chiang, shih ju-wei, wang ti-cheng, chang wen-yu, pan chun and chu yung-hsing.

during their stay in peking, the american guests visited factories, schools, scientific research institutions, a people's commune and hospitals and had academic discussions with chinese scientific personnel. they also toured the northeast china cities of shenyang and talien.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Performs in North Vietnam Provinces

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 16, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china recently paid friendly visits to and gave performances in ha tay and hai hung provinces of north viet nam where it was accorded warm welcome by leading comrades in local party and administrative committees and the masses.

leading comrades including tran hai, member of the standing committee of the ha tay provincial committee of the viet nam workers' party (v.n.w.p.) and vice-chairman of the administrative committee of the province; le thi binh, vice-chairman of the provincial administrative committee and local artists of the province had a cordial meeting with the acrobatic troupe after its arrival in ha dong city on july 12, provincial capital of ha tay. vice-chairman tran hai extended warm welcome to the troupe on behalf of the entire people of the province and gave an account of their remarkable achievements in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in various fields of work since the restoration of peace.

the acrobatic troupe gave a performance in the people's theatre of ha dong city that evening. leading comrades including nguyen xuan trang and over 10,000 spectators from various parts of the province saw the performance.

the following morning, the acrobatic troupe paid a visit and gave two performances in hai duong city, provincial capital of hai hung. ngo duy dong, secretary of the hai hung provincial committee of the v.n.w.p., and tran tao, chairman of the administrative committee of the province and over 12,000 people saw the performance. after the performance, nguyen van phuoc, vice-chairman of the administrative committee of the province presented on behalf of the party committee and administrative committee of the province a banner to the troupe inscribed in vietnamese and chinese with "the militant solidarity and friendship between the two peoples of viet nam and china will live for ever."

on the morning of july 15, the acrobatic troupe visited the hai duong porcelain plant. the leader of the plant briefed the chinese comrades on how its workers worked vigorously to heal the wounds of war and promote production. shen chien, leader of the troupe extended warm congratulations to the cadres and workers of the plant on their remarkable achievements. a performance was given for them.

the acrobatic troupe left hai duong for haiphong this morning.

"Nhan Dan" Delegation Leaves Hanoi for China

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 16, 1973)

a delegation of the vietnamese newspaper "nhan dan" led by hoang tung, alternate member of the viet nam workers' party central committee and chief editor of the newspaper, left here for china by plane today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese "people's daily".

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were nguyen thanh le, deputy chief editor of "nhan dan"; ngo duc mau, vice-chairman, and luu quy ky, secretary general, of the viet nam journalists' association; do kim phuong, deputy director general of the viet nam news agency; le tung son, standing committee member of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, and other leading members of the vietnamese press.

chiu li-hsing, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and huang yuan, correspondent of the hsinhua news agency here, were also present.

Delegation of Vietnamese Paper "Nhan Dan" Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

a delegation of the vietnamese paper "nhan dan" led by hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and editor-in-chief of the paper, arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the "people's daily".

members of the delegation are quang thai, chief of the paper's international news department, le pu vimh, its staff correspondent in peking, and vu tue quymh, another correspondent of the paper.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by lu ying, wang yi, chen chun and pan fei, leading members of the "people's daily"; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; wang shou-jen, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

Jen-min Jih-pao Office Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Delegation of Vietnamese Paper "Nhan Dan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 17, 1973)

the "people's daily" office gave a banquet this evening, warmly welcoming hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and editor-in-chief of the vietnamese paper "nhan dan", and all members of the "nhan dan" delegation he is leading.

attending the banquet were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and his wife, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present at the banquet were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary general of the cultural group under the state council; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; lu ying, wang yi, chen chun and pan fei, leading members of the "people's daily"; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; wang shou-jen, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

comrade lu ying and comrade hoang tung spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and journalists of china and viet nam.

comrade lu ying paid tribute to the vietnamese people who, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, have fought shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples and won a great victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. since the end of the war, he went on, the fraternal people of north viet nam have made remarkable achievements in healing the wounds of war and rehabilitating the economy and building socialism. the people of south viet nam, he said, have also won one victory after another in their arduous struggle to consolidate and reconstruct the liberated zone and to achieve independence, democracy and national concord in south viet nam. the comrades of "nhan dan" and other journalists of viet nam have accumulated rich experience in their struggle, he said, adding that chinese journalists should learn from the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

in his speech, comrade hoang tung said: the revolutionary causes of the people of our two countries have always been closely linked and so will they be forever. he praised the chinese people for the new victories they had won over the past few years under the leadership of the communist party of china. we believe, he said, our visit will be very fruitful because we shall be able to witness the revolutionary changes that are taking place in your beloved country.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Ting Kuo-yu Meets Visiting Group from Mainz, Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 16, 1973)

ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee met and gave a tea party here this afternoon for all members of the visiting group from mainz city, federal republic of germany, led by mayor jockel fuchs, and vice-mayor, dr. josef hofmann. they had a friendly conversation.

heinrich rohreke, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the federal republic of germany in peking, was present.

leading members of chinese departments concerned hsing jen-hsien, kuo hsien-jui, chu chih-hsuan and cheng chih-ping were also present.

after its arrival in china on july 3, the 23-member visiting group visited shanghai, soochow, wusi and nanking. during their stay in china, the guests were honoured at the banquets given by fang min, chairman, and fang ming, vice-chairman, of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. the group will leave peking for home via kwangchow tomorrow.

END

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